

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce with my colleagues, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HASTERT], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. RANGEL], the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. This bipartisan legislation represents a new effort in Congress to rechannel existing Federal drug control resources into support for locally-based, community anti-drug efforts that are working to reduce teenage drug abuse around the country. Now is clearly the time for action on this issue.

Tragically, after more than a decade of substantial progress in reducing drug abuse in America from 1979 to 1991, the trends have now reversed. Marijuana use alone has tripled among 8th graders and more than doubled among 10th and 12th graders; significantly, daily use has increased dramatically during this period so that today, one in 20 of today's high school seniors use marijuana daily. And, the marijuana of today—because of the chemical THC content—is up to 15 times stronger than the marijuana of the 1970's. Use of cocaine, crack cocaine, amphetamine stimulants, barbiturates and heroin among teenagers are all on the rise. LSD use is at its highest recorded level.

These statistics from the University of Michigan's Monitoring the Future Study are quite troubling, but the anecdotal evidence in the field—the real human stories about drug use and the impact it has on the lives of our young people—is even more compelling and brings home to each one of us the need to do something very tangible that can help address this problem, community by community.

A courageous woman from my district, Patty Gilbert, came to Washington, D.C. to tell me about the tragic story of her 16-year-old son, Jeff Gardner. Jeff combined smoking marijuana with huffing gasoline one day and lost his life. A whole future gone because of a lack of understanding of the real risks of drug use. Twenty-one high school students were expelled from a public school in my district for LSD, cocaine and marijuana use. The stories of death and lost opportunities go on and on. And such stories are common today in every area of the country.

If we are going to design sensible public policies, we have to understand what is driving increases in drug abuse among our young people. It is a complicated issue and there are no silver bullets. Two key factors seem to directly correlate with increases in drug use. When kids view drug use as socially acceptable—when peer norms are soft—drug use rises. When our young people view drug use as less dangerous, again, drug use rises. So, basically, this problem comes down to a prob-

lem of eroding attitudes about the acceptability and risks associated with drug abuse.

The good news is that we are not powerless to solve this problem. We have done it before as a Nation and we can do it again. The key question in my mind, however, is how do we do this over the long haul, and bring some national leadership where it ultimately has to be on this problem—at the community, neighborhood and family levels.

The Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 is designed to do just that and to do it in a smart, cost-efficient fashion. This bipartisan legislation is built on the belief that the local community commitment is absolutely essential to solving the drug problem, year in and year out. It recognizes that community venture capital and major sector involvement are the keys to solving our Nation's drug problem. In order to receive a Federal matching grant under this program, communities must first demonstrate a comprehensive, long-term commitment to reducing substance abuse. Experience in the field, good research and common sense tell us that communities that have every major sector involved in implementing strategies to reduce drug abuse are the most effective. That is why this legislation supports those communities that have mobilized youth, parents, businesses, faith leaders, law enforcement, educators and other key sectors and have been working together for at least 6 months with a focused mission and targeted strategies.

The local community must also demonstrate that there is substantial local will to address the substance abuse problems in that community. Without that local will, no program can survive over the long-run. In fact, one of my concerns with the CSAP Community Partnership Program is that grants were given to communities that did not always have strong non-Federal financial and other support. During its 6-year life, the CSAP Community Partnership Program has made at least 252 grants, typically ranging from \$350,000 to \$700,000, to local community programs; today, we understand that only 137 of these programs survive. It seems to me that the Federal Government should be providing important early support to communities that will continue to sustain the effort with our without the Federal Government.

Another key aspect of the Drug-Free Communities Act is that it requires the local coalition or effort to have a system of evaluation in place. One of the criticisms of Federal programs that support State and local initiatives has been that such programs lack any accountability. Instead of trying to measure outcomes and do evaluations at the Federal level, which would require a large bureaucracy and would not necessarily produce any better results, the onus is on the local coalition to put in place a system that measures its progress—including outcomes, such as whether teenage drug abuse is declining—over time. It is our experience that those efforts around the country that are making a difference already have good systems of evaluation in

place. They have to have such systems in order to justify their continued existence. The question is how such efforts can add value and a system of performance measures is critical to determining that.

The Federal support provided under this program redirects, at its height, less than three-tenths of 1 percent of existing money from the \$16 billion Federal drug control budget to support, dollar for dollar up to \$100,000 per community, local community efforts. This is another check to ensure that there is local will. Not one Federal dollar will be spent under this program without a dollar or more generated by the local community.

Talking to community coalitions and groups around the country that are successfully implementing strategies to combat teenage drug abuse shores up the need for the Federal Government to provide incremental support. A few examples.

Ronda Kopelke from the North Woods Coalition in Marshfield, WI, wrote: "If you have Federal support based on community buy-in, then it can help us leverage support from the community. A small grant from the Federal Government—even \$5,000—could enable our coalition to build a regional youth alliance, send youth to camp to learn drug and alcohol strategies and to hire a part-time person to marshal the volunteers necessary to sustain the effort over time."

Marilyn Culp, executive director of the highly successful Miami Coalition covering 1.8 million people in Miami, FL, said that a \$100,000 grant from the Federal Government would enable the coalition to leverage an additional \$300,000–\$400,000 from the private sector, expanding the effort to train parents, to communicate drug-free messages on billboards, and to enhance the many other activities that have made the Miami Coalition so effective. Ms. Culp also reports that under the current CSAP grant program the Federal reporting requirements are so cumbersome, that she had to hire a person just to comply with those requirements. Coalition leaders around the country have echoed this concern.

Don Lynch of the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribes in the State of Washington is trying to develop a comprehensive adolescent treatment program. While there is substantial volunteer participation in the effort—in fact, one of the program's mottoes is "chi-e-che", which means "helper"—some small support from the Federal Government will enable the hiring of a full-time adolescent counselor and additional private support can be leveraged to sustain the effort over time.

Karen Hoff, Director of the Clean Focus Coalition in Charles Town, WV, is implementing a peer mediation program which helps kids resist peer pressure to take drugs and teaches them life-enhancing decision-making skills. This program could be fully up and running with \$3,000. With \$2,000 from the Federal Government, a locally supported parent education program could be expanded to reach 1,000 parents in the Charles Town area.

The stories go on and on, but the point is that a small amount of Federal support that

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Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

tracks strong local will can help local communities have a greater impact in their own regions.

To ensure that this program maintains the sophistication to give support only to those efforts that are truly working, while maintaining the flexibility to permit communities to continue to fashion local solutions, an advisory commission or board of trustees is charged with helping to select the administrator and to overseeing the program. Local community leaders and experts at the national and State levels in the field of substance abuse prevention and treatment will be able to review grant applications, and policies and criteria relating to the program. Those who are working directly in the field—on the front lines of the drug problem—will be able to offer valuable input to those administering the program.

The Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 is our effort to redirect Federal drug control policy to help support local communities. We believe it is fully consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy, which includes as part of its No. 1 goal, support of community anti-drug coalition efforts. We look forward to working with our colleagues on a bipartisan basis and with the administration to help communities throughout our country reduce substance abuse.

PAYOFFS FOR LAYOFFS CORPORATE WELFARE ELIMINATION ACT OF 1997

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing bipartisan legislation in conjunction with my colleague, Mr. SANDERS of Vermont, to end a wasteful corporate welfare policy which uses taxpayer money to subsidize defense contractor mergers. This legislation—the Payoffs for Layoffs Corporate Welfare Elimination Act of 1997—will put a stop to the practice of artificially stimulating layoffs with taxpayer funds.

As some of you know, under the guise of an obscure Clinton administration policy change made in July 1993—at the specific request of four CEOs representing America's top defense contractors—DOD began to allow defense contractors to begin charging the taxpayers for the merger-related costs of laying off workers and shutting down plants. The premise behind this policy is as dubious now as it was back then: that unless Uncle Sam dishes out big corporate subsidies, defense contractors would rather remain uncompetitive and risk going out of business than use their own money to pay for mergers and restructuring.

Already, 11 defense contractors have put in 17 requests totaling \$817.3 million, and the meter is running. Lockheed Martin alone could eventually claim \$1.2 billion in merger subsidies, according to statements by their CEO, Norman Augustine. When the Loral, McDonnell Douglas, Rockwell International, Texas Instruments, and Hughes merger subsidy requests come in, this total will skyrocket into the billions.

DOD claims that by paying more money on contracts now, DOD will realize savings due to

lower overhead at some unspecified time in the future. This justification is really nothing more than an updated and more sophisticated version of the old cartoon character adage of "I'll gladly pay you on Tuesday for a hamburger today."

The fact of the matter is that claims of savings are greatly exaggerated. Indeed, the very concept of savings assumes the contractor will put off or delay restructuring unless they are given subsidies. In December 1996, an investigation by CBS's 60 Minutes correctly pointed out that, "Even without the subsidy, defense companies are required by law to pass savings back to the Government when they reduce their overhead."

My legislation does not hinder or prevent mergers from happening. It simply states that mergers should happen on their own and without DOD prompting and use of our tax dollars. I concur with the Honorable Don Yockey, who was Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology during the Bush administration, when he stated "the defense department would be better served if they simply did not discourage acquisition, but stayed at arms length in the encouragement of the business financial process. If the deal does not make sound stand alone business sense the company should not proceed. To rely on Government-subsidized support is the worst of reasons to merge."

While we must always be concerned when government subsidies warps business decisions, equally disturbing is the fact that the so-called savings to be realized from restructuring have thus far been mostly illusory. Not a single weapon system can be truly identified as having a lower cost due primarily to corporate restructuring. The fact of the matter is that DOD's very own report on restructuring stated: "it is not feasible to isolate completely the effect of restructuring from other complex determinants of the difference between projected and actual costs over a long period of time." In plain English, DOD essentially admits that savings cannot be attributed to restructuring.

What we really have here is a policy with unknowable assumptions and unverifiable effects. GAO found that in just one case, contractor estimates of savings fell 85 percent short of initial claims. And that is just the estimates—there is no way of knowing if there will ever be real savings. GAO also has stated on more than one occasion that contractors have been projecting future increases—not decreases—in overhead rates.

While savings cannot be attributed directly to these subsidies, additional layoffs have unquestionably resulted from the policy. In the first merger analyzed by GAO, it found that "the contractor's proposed savings were based entirely on work force reductions."

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues—on all sides of the aisle—to join with me to put a stop to this payoffs for layoffs policy. Not only is this policy not really saving any money, it actually increases the deficit because DOD is spending hundreds of millions of our tax dollars chasing after savings to which it is entitled to receive anyway. This type of corporate welfare is unconscionable and Members with defense contractors in their districts should be especially wary of it. In my district alone, over 3,200 jobs will be lost because of this policy. If you have a plant in your district, you should not have to worry about your own tax dollars being used to encourage it to shut down.

NO PACIFIC NUCLEAR DUMP

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, when most of us think of Pacific islands, we usually think of a tropical paradise with brightly colored fish swimming in turquoise waters while palm fronds rustle overhead in a warm gentle breeze. Well, Mr. Speaker, I am here to tell you that there is trouble in paradise because there are some people that see a tropical island and think of nuclear dump sites.

As we struggle with the legacy of the cold war and the wastes generated by it, those that trade in these wastes have increasingly looked at isolated atolls, with few if any constituents to object, as likely nuclear dump sites. Several years ago, there was a proposal to store radioactive waste in the Marshall Islands. Fortunately, the Marshallese Government eventually thought better of it and that proposal died. Last year, a group calling itself U.S. Nuclear Fuels was making the rounds in Washington, DC, to drum up support for a proposal to create a nuclear dump site on Palmyra Island, a private owned island in U.S. territory. This proposal prompted the introduction of legislation in both Houses of Congress prohibiting the Federal Government from siting a nuclear waste storage facility outside the 50 States. Now, another group, Nuclear Disarmament Services, Inc., is circulating legislation to authorize the siting of a nuclear dump site on either Palmyra or Wake Island, a U.S. possession. In fact, there is a symposium occurring today at Georgetown University, sponsored by U.S. Nuclear Fuels, to discuss this proposal.

What do all these crazy ideas have in common? One man, Alex Copeson, has been the driving force behind all these proposals and a principal in these companies. And this is not Mr. Copeson's first foray into the waste trade. In the early 1990's, he was the pitch man for a scheme to dump toxic waste on the sea floor, even though this is prohibited under U.S. and international law.

Why does Mr. Copeson think that we should store nuclear waste on Pacific islands? An article in the March edition of Outside magazine offers some insights. Referring to the Marshallese Government and the Bikini Islanders, Mr. Copeson is quoted as saying, "They're all scam artists banging the tin cup in front of the white man. They'd open a whorehouse and sell their daughters and grandmothers for a dollar. They've never lived so good since that bomb, the fat lazy [expletive]. All they want to do is go gambling, drinking, and whoring in the United States. The only contribution they could make to the world is to give someone their islands [for waste] and take a hike—be an absentee landlord for world peace."

Given Mr. Copeson's views of the people of the tropical Pacific and his insensitivity to the economic, social, and environmental injuries inflicted on them by above-ground nuclear testing, it is no wonder that he thinks that we should continue to dump radioactivity in their back yard. And that brings up the most crucial point. Even if one thought that shipping nuclear waste thousands of miles across the stormy Pacific Ocean to store it on geologically unstable coral or volcanic islands in the

middle of the Pacific Ocean's typhoon belt was a good idea scientifically, how could one justify inflicting further nuclear contamination on the people of the Pacific territories? In furtherance of our cold war, many of the people of the Pacific islands have lost not only their traditional way of life, but in some cases their home islands have been rendered uninhabitable.

We need to stop this madness in its tracks. That is why Mr. ABERCROMBIE and I are introducing a resolution today that expresses the sense of Congress that we will not transport to or store nuclear waste on any U.S. territory or possession. Federal law already forbids the siting of a nuclear waste storage facility in U.S. territories or possessions without the express authorization of Congress and passing this resolution will send a clear signal that we do not intend to do so. We need to let the international waste merchants know that the people of the Pacific islands have suffered enough and that we will not insult them further by forcing them to be the caretakers of the nuclear legacy of the cold war. I recognize that this is a terrible problem, but Pacific islanders did not start the cold war, and they should not be asked to finish it.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
36: THE NEED FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult challenges facing the fledgling democratic governments of Eastern Europe involves learning to treat equally and fairly all of their citizens—regardless of ethnic background—with regard to rights and opportunities. Unfortunately, some of those governments are still seeking to treat their citizens from minority ethnic groups in traditionally nationalistic and counterproductive ways. Rather than working to ensure that all citizens are treated equally, they seek to limit the rights and opportunities of those citizens who do not belong to the majority ethnic group.

Mr. Speaker, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, an independent state since 1991, has so far avoided the ethnic-based conflict that has afflicted several of the other successor states to the defunct Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. There are troubling signs, however, that the Government of Macedonia has yet to take sufficient steps to ensure that those of its citizens from its considerable Albanian minority are provided with adequate opportunities for higher education in the Albanian language. The most worrisome consequence of this lack of educational opportunity is an increasing resentment toward that government among many of its ethnic Albanian citizens. Their frustration has led some ethnic Albanian citizens to attempt to open an Albanian-language university to ensure that opportunities for professional education are readily available to those who have been raised and educated in Albanian at the secondary school level.

In February 1995, a renewed attempt to open such a university in Tetovo, Macedonia

led to a violent clash between ethnic Albanians and Macedonian police. Tragically, 1 individual lost his life and 28 others were wounded in that violent incident.

Mr. Speaker, I believe all of us want to see the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and, in fact, all of the Southern Balkans avoid the kind of ethnic violence that wracked the Northern Balkans for 4 years. We need to encourage the Government of Macedonia to constructively address the issue of fair opportunities for higher education in the language of its Albanian minority. I am, therefore, introducing today House Concurrent Resolution 36, a resolution that focuses specifically on Macedonia and on the issue of proper access to higher education in that country.

This resolution calls on the Government of Macedonia to:

Ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all its citizens, regardless of ethnic background;

Consider all means by which higher education conducted in the Albanian language can be provided, including the possible establishment of an Albanian language university;

The resolution also calls on the President of the United States to:

Express our country's strong support for Macedonian efforts to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language;

Offer appropriate support for those international organizations that are working to resolve the issue of higher education in the Albanian language in Macedonia, and;

Offer appropriate support for efforts by the Government of Macedonia to ensure access to higher education conducted in the Albanian language, including assistance for establishing curricula and provision of textbooks and related course materials.

Mr. Speaker, I want to strongly encourage my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this timely and important measure.

Mr. Speaker, I insert a copy of House Concurrent Resolution 36 for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

H. CON. RES. 36

Whereas failure to achieve fair and cooperative inter-ethnic relations often leads to governmental repression and conflict between peoples of different ethnic backgrounds;

Whereas the achievement of fair and cooperative treatment of all citizens, regardless of their ethnic backgrounds, is a serious challenge for all of the states of the Balkans region, including those states that gained their independence after the dissolution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Whereas the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia faces important issues involving the fair and equitable treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of their ethnic background;

Whereas the extraordinary census conducted by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in June 1994 determined that those citizens of Albanian descent constitute at least 23 percent of the total population;

Whereas Macedonia's citizen of Albanian descent are increasingly concerned to ensure fair and equitable treatment as citizens of the state of Macedonia, including appropriate opportunities for education at all levels of instruction;

Whereas the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a member of the Council of Europe, an organization that encourages its

member states to provide the opportunity for educational instruction in the languages of minority groups that constitute the citizenry of those states;

Whereas the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a member of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, an organization that, in the "Copenhagen Document" of its 1990 Conference on the Human Dimension, noted the need for adequate opportunities for educational instruction in the native languages of citizens from minority groups;

Whereas international documents and conventions recognize the right of persons belonging to national minorities to establish their own educational institutions within the framework of and in conformity with the legislation of the state within which they live;

Whereas levels of admissions of ethnic Albanian citizens of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Universities at Skopje and Bitola are far below the 23 percent of Macedonia's population that is composed of ethnic Albanians;

Whereas higher education for ethnic Albanian citizens of Macedonia is made more difficult by the lack of general usage of the Albanian language at that level of instruction;

Whereas there are increasing reports that ethnic Albanian citizens of Macedonia are concerned that efforts to ensure access to higher education in the Albanian language have met with little success;

Whereas an application was filed with the Ministry of Education of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in October 1994 seeking permission to open an Albanian-language university as part of the established system of education;

Whereas, in the absence of a response to the application filed with the Ministry of Education of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in October 1994, attempts were made in December 1994 to begin university classes in the Albanian language at Tetovo, Macedonia and were prevented by the intervention of police forces; and

Whereas in February 1995 renewed attempts to open an Albanian-language university at Tetovo, Macedonia were again prevented by police forces, with the death of one ethnic Albanian citizen of Macedonia and the wounding of 28 other persons occurring as a result of the related violence: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should take all appropriate measures to ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all of its citizens, regardless of ethnic background;

(2) while steps taken by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure instruction in the Albanian language and the language of other national minorities in Macedonia at the primary and secondary levels of education and the adoption of a law permitting Albanian language instruction at the University of Skopje are commendable, the ethnic Albanian citizens of Macedonia continue to suffer from the lack of opportunity for higher education in their native language;

(3) the Government and Parliament of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia should therefore consider all means by which higher education conducted in the Albanian language can be provided, including the establishment of an Albanian-language university;

(4) the efforts by the High Commissioner for National Minorities of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe, and the Working Group

on Ethnic Minorities of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, to offer guidance and mediation to the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and representatives of the Albanian minority in resolving the issue of higher education in the Albanian language, are commendable;

(5) the President should express to the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the strong support of the Government of the United States for measures that will contribute to democracy and stability in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, including efforts to ensure access to higher education in the Albanian language;

(6) the President should offer appropriate support for the efforts of the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe to resolve the issue of access to higher education in the Albanian language; and

(7) the President should offer appropriate support for efforts by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to ensure access to higher education in the Albanian language, including assistance for the establishment of necessary curricula and the provision of textbooks and related course materials.

CHAMPIONSHIP WRESTLING TEAM
AT OAK GROVE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to recognize the members of the Oak Grove High School wrestling team and their coach, Bob Glasgow, for their outstanding achievements and continued excellence in the sport of wrestling.

During Coach Glasgow's career at Oak Grove High School, he has developed a wrestling program that is known for excellence and success. Last season, the Oak Grove wrestling team won numerous tournament championships as well as the district 6 championship for the eighth consecutive year. Under the direction of Coach Glasgow, ten exceptional wrestlers qualified for the State tournament.

This kind of outstanding achievement has been a tradition for Coach Glasgow and his wrestling team during his 14 years at Oak Grove High School. During Coach Glasgow's tenure as the wrestling coach, the Oak Grove wrestling team has won 8 State championships and has had 39 individual State champions. In addition, nine Oak Grove wrestlers have signed division 1 scholarships during this time period.

I wish to extend my congratulations to the Oak Grove High School wrestling team for their continued tradition of excellence.

MARCH 1997—NATIONAL EYE
DONOR MONTH PROCLAMATION

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, March is National Eye Donor Month. All throughout the

country, the miracle of transplantation surgery is allowing people's lives to be enhanced or saved. Nationwide thousands of people are benefited every year through organ and tissue transplantation surgery. Today, I rise to request that we take a moment to focus on eye donation and on the importance of preserving and restoring sight through corneal transplantation.

The benefits of sight-restoring transplant surgeries extend well beyond the people who receive the transplants; they also extend to their families, friends, and communities. In recent years, the efforts of Congress, educators, and the media have had an enormous impact on the success of eye donation programs.

Corneal transplants have been performed since 1905, and eye banks have existed in this country for over 50 years. Since 1961, when the Eye Bank Association of America was founded, member eye banks have helped make possible over one-half million corneal transplants, with a success rate over 95 percent.

Every year, thousands of corneal transplants are performed across the country restoring precious sight to both the young and the old. The Eye Bank Association of America is the Nation's oldest transplant association and is dedicated to the restoration of sight through the promotion and advancement of eye banking. In 1995, over 44,000 corneas were made available by our Nation's eye banks for use in transplantation procedures. Additional eye donations were used for research, training, and other surgical procedures. While figures for 1996 are still being tallied, even greater totals are expected.

In fact, just outside my district, the Lions Club of Tampa, FL runs one of the largest eye banks in the world. The Central Florida Lions Eye and Tissue Bank restores sight to over 2,000 people each year. Nevertheless, the need for corneal transplants continues.

Many Americans do not realize that they have it in their power to give someone else the gift of sight. If you declare now that after your death, you want your eyes to be donated to an eye bank, your eyes can become someone's miracle—a gift of sight. This is a great opportunity and a great responsibility that all Americans should take very seriously.

Anyone can be a donor. Neither cataracts, poor eyesight, nor age prohibit one from donating. However, it is important for individuals who want to be donors to inform family members of their wishes.

We, in Congress, can lead the effort to educate the public about the need and importance of eye donation and encourage more Americans to become donors. We have joined the Eye Bank Association of America every year since 1983 in proclaiming a "National Eye Donor Month." The purpose of National Eye Donor Month is to remind all Americans that they have the power to make the miracle happen for someone and that we can make the tissue available. By making this proclamation, we call on all Americans to support us in promoting eye donation in order to enhance the lives of our fellow citizens through the restoration of sight.

INTRODUCTION OF MARKEY-BURTON
BILL TO ENCOURAGE CONTENT-BASED TV RATINGS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, the v-chip provision in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, which became law last year, was intended to help parents take control of what comes into their homes and their children's minds via the television set by allowing them to block out programs that they believe contain too much violence, sex, or adult language.

Under the 1996 act, the broadcast industry was encouraged to establish rules for rating violence, sex, and other indecent material so that parents would be able to make informed decisions on what programs their children could or could not watch.

However, rather than devising a system that truly informs parents about the content of the television programs, the entertainment industry has proposed an age-based rating system. This type of rating system fails our children because it does not provide parents with comprehensive information to make informed choices about what their children watch.

This age-based system is too broad and vague for parents. Parents have said over and over that they want a television rating system to tell them what's in a program, not who should view it. According to a nationwide survey conducted by the National Parent and Teachers Association, 80 percent of parents stated that they want separate ratings for sex, violence, and language content to help them make informed and educated evaluations of television shows.

The National PTA, the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Children's Defense Fund, the Family Research Council, and numerous other organizations have all criticized the age-based ratings system. Instead they advocated ratings based on program content to help parents with the ability to block out objectionable, content-specific programming.

Today, I am joining my colleague from Massachusetts, Congressman EDWARD J. MARKEY, and 11 other cosponsors, to introduce legislation that seeks to ensure that parents will be able to keep their children from watching violent programs. I would like to commend my colleague from Massachusetts for all the hard work he has done over the past few years to provide parents with a tool to make informed choices on what their children watch on television. This legislation encourages the broadcast industry to adopt a content-specific ratings system that would allow parents to block out violent programming. If the industry prefers, it can choose not to label those shows that are violent and can keep the age-based system. However, the broadcaster would not be allowed to televise programs that contain violent content during the hours of the day when children are most likely to comprise a substantial portion of the audience. Broadcasters have a choice—either adopt a content-specific programming system that allows parents to block out violent programs, or only air those shows during the times when the majority of children aren't watching television.

Parents want a content-based rating system to help them protect their children from being

exposed to inordinate amounts of violence, sex, and vulgar language on television. Hopefully, this bill will encourage the entertainment industry to do what is right for our Nation's children, and ultimately our Nation's future.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, today, I am reintroducing legislation that will permit the city of Tulare, CA's Tulare Redevelopment Agency to end a blight in the city's downtown area. This bill will give the agency control over Federal reversionary interest in railroad rights of way bisecting the very heart of the city.

Tulare is a city of 39,772 centrally located in California, approximately 45 miles south of Fresno, and 63 miles north of Bakerfield. The city and surrounding county face the daunting prospect of trying to provide jobs in an area that has an unemployment rate of over 16 percent. If allowed to redevelop land adjacent to the rail line, Tulare's Redevelopment Agency believes that it could generate over 370 jobs in 6 years because of the agency's plan to create a retail shopping area. Adding new businesses would end local citizens' need to travel to other cities for important family needs.

Unfortunately, the city cannot gain control over the core of its downtown area without this legislation. In the last century, Congress extended rights of way to railroads in order to encourage the creation of a trail transport system. The Southern Pacific Railroad received rights for tracks and land adjacent to those tracks within what is now Tulare. Because the Federal Government has a reversionary interest in the right of way and surrounding properties, the redevelopment agency cannot obtain control of all the 12 parcels of land along the rail line that the city wishes to redevelop. The city cannot condemn the Federal interest and as a result, cannot make use of anything the community might secure from the railroad.

The railroad and its successor, Union Pacific, run over 30 trains per day through the center of the city and as a result the trackage will probably never be abandoned under the law. The railroads will continue to argue that they also control the parcels of land along side the tracks because abandonment has not occurred. These adjoining parcels that the agency needs, however, are about as barren as barren can get.

Because the Federal Government has this reversionary interest, we have about 200 feet of weeds and sand on each side of the railroad tracks today. Commercial development of small shops east of the rail line and a cotton seed mill and family homes on the other side look out on blighted property. There is a vacant gas station, a root beer stand, and a railroad storage building in the area sought by the city but that is about all. The root beer stand operates on a short-term lease. The Tulare Redevelopment Agency's plan would preserve the railroad tracks while allowing this empty space in the center of town to be turned into more productive use.

The bill I am introducing clears the path for redevelopment. First, it gives the city clear title

to one piece of property which Tulare already purchased from Southern Pacific before learning that railroad law clouded the title. Second, it gives the city the Federal reversionary interest in 11 other parcels so that the city can then deal with the railroad owner and secure the remaining properties.

It is essential that we pass this bill without modification because the redevelopment plan cannot be made to work piecemeal. Following the practices of the past and confirming title in someone who has already bought a clouded title only solves part of the city's problem. To ensure coherent development of properties along the rail corridor, the redevelopment agency has to control all 11 parcels of land so planning, marketing, and community financing of the development are possible. Giving the city title to one piece of property will deny the city resources to continue developing. Forcing the city to come back to Congress each time an interest is transferred is a waste of the city's time and ours.

I urge my colleagues to join me in moving this legislation as fast as possible. Tulare wants to take control over its own economic destiny by putting lousy land to better use. Unless this bill is enacted, Congress will be in the way of a city that badly needs our help.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL REQUESTING FAIR REPRESENTATION ON FEDERAL JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing legislation which calls for fair representation on all Federal Judicial Circuit Court of Appeals. This legislation is a companion bill to S. 382, the Fairness in Judiciary Appointments Act of 1997. Furthermore, it is identical to H.R. 3045, which was introduced in 1996.

Currently, only the State of Hawaii does not have representation on their circuit court of appeals. In fact, it's been over 10 years since Judge Herbert Choy of Honolulu retired from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Some States like Montana have only recently had a resident granted a judgeship. My bill would require that each State have at least one judge appointed to its circuit court of appeals. That way, all States would always have representation on the bench. The bill does not affect the President's historic power to appoint Federal judges.

Having each State represented on its respective circuit courts helps ensure that justice is blind and impartial. A report entitled "The Long Range Plans for Federal Courts," completed by the Judicial Conference of the United States in December 1995, noted, "Federal judicial credibility and accountability are fostered when appellate judges are drawn primarily from the region they will serve." This bill would add to the judicial credibility of the courts, because each State would have at least one judge representing and understanding its State law, business, and customs.

This legislation is about maintaining the integrity of our third branch of government, fairness, and representation. I strongly urge my

colleagues to support this bill and press for its passage.

SENSE-OF-CONGRESS RESOLUTION TO PRESERVE THE ANCESTRY QUESTION ON THE 2000 CENSUS LONG FORM

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to introduce a resolution today, along with 14 of my colleagues, to express the sense of Congress that the ancestry question on the census long form should be preserved.

In crafting this legislation, I have worked closely with my friends from the Working Group on Ancestry in the U.S. Census. Together, they represent all of America. I especially want to recognize the National Italian-American Foundation and the Arab-American Institute for their work in bringing people together today.

It is critically important that we preserve the ancestry question. We aren't trying to add to the census—we just want to ensure that the ancestry question is not omitted in 2000. The Census Bureau must submit to Congress by April 1, 1997, the material to be included on the 2000 census questionnaire. Since the 1990 census, there has been much debate over the long form, and quite frankly, I am afraid some of my colleagues want to eliminate it.

The census long form—including the ancestry question—is sent to approximately one in six households. It only constitutes about 6 percent of the census budget; it is far more costly to omit these questions. It is an important source of social and economic data about our population. The decennial census is the only reliable source of information about the ethnic composition of our Nation's population.

Members of Congress depend on accurate information. The ancestry question gives us insight into our communities and ethnic constituencies. We know the value of statistics on ethnicity and the importance of maintaining a national reservoir of accurate and up-to-date information about our society's changing demographic make up. If this data is not collected in Census 2000, we will lose the only reliable and nationally comparable source of information on ethnicity. Both the private and public sectors rely on the census long form for accurate information on our population.

Those who use ancestry data include: State, county, and municipal agencies; educators and human service providers; corporations; researchers; political leaders; and Federal agencies. They need this information to ensure that programs are inclusive, representative, and serve the needs of local populations. The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights needs the data to monitor discrimination based on national origin. Without the ancestry question, I fear that data on ethnicity will be incomplete or skewed.

We are a proud nation of immigrants, and the ancestry question helps us to preserve knowledge about our ethnic heritage for present policymakers and for future generations. The ancestry question provides important insights into who we are as a people, how our neighborhoods are constituted, and how

we are changing demographically. Knowing this will help us move toward a society that is inclusive and best serves the diverse needs of our American family. Please join me in supporting this resolution to preserve the ancestry question.

CONGRESSWOMAN DEBBIE
STABENOW COMMENDS STEVEN
SPEILBERG, FORD MOTOR CO.,
AND NBC FOR AIRING
"SCHINDLER'S LIST"

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in response to Congressman TOM COBURN'S assertion that the airing of the Academy-award winning film "Schindler's List" was an all-time low for network television.

Twenty-five years ago, I walked through the Dachau concentration camp and was overwhelmed with emotion. I could not understand how something like the Holocaust could have happened. I could not understand the hate. I could not understand the loss of lives. The visit had a tremendous effect on me. Watching "Schindler's List" on Sunday evening, I had the same deep sense of how something so unspeakably horrible could have happened.

I speak out not only as the Representative of the Eighth District of Michigan, who believes we all need to fight against hatred and social injustice, but also as a mother who has seen the great effects the movie "Schindler's List" can have on our children. My daughter, a junior at Sexton High School in Lansing, recently watched "Schindler's List" in her world history class. I was extremely impressed with how her teacher used the movie to document examples of the Holocaust, so the students could see, first-hand, the gruesome reality of what occurred. My daughter came home from school after seeing this movie and said, "Mom, how could this have happened?"

These are the questions we need to ask if we are going to learn from the past. We need to make sure that the Holocaust is never forgotten. As a parent, I appreciated my community and my daughter's teacher for showing "Schindler's List". "Schindler's List" opened the eyes and minds of my daughter and her classmates to the harsh realities of the past.

We all, young and old, can learn from "Schindler's List." I am proud that Steven Spielberg, the Ford Motor Co., and NBC had the courage to show the truth. I commend them for instilling an important message: "To be educated, to learn from the past, and to strive to make sure that a Holocaust never happens again."

RETIREMENT OF MAJ. GEN. RAYMOND PENDERGRASS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, Maj. Gen. (MO) Pendergrass prepares to retire more than 48 years after first donning a uniform. A

native of Booneville, AR, he first joined the armed forces as a member of the Air Force Reserves in September 1948, then joined his hometown Army National Guard unit, the 217th Medical Collecting Company, a litter bearer unit. The unit was called to active service in August 1950, and deployed to Korea, where General Pendergrass served with them through June 1952.

By the time he moved to Missouri, General Pendergrass had been commissioned and served with signal and armor units. Locating in Rolla, MO, he joined the 1438th Engineer Company, and later would command the company.

He moved up through the ranks, and at the time of his retirement as a colonel in February 1986 was deputy commander of the 35th Engineer Brigade. His time in the retired ranks lasted 7 years almost to the day. Missouri Governor, Mel Carnahan, recalled him to duty and he became Missouri's Adjutant General in February 1993.

Immediately, General Pendergrass had to deal with tough reorganization decisions facing the National Guard as a result of the post-cold war reductions being made to the Army and Air Forces. But in only 4 months a more acute challenge faced him, the Great Flood of 1993.

Beginning in July 1993 and for the next 2 months, General Pendergrass led the men and women of the Missouri National Guard in its largest State emergency mission ever as both the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers overran their banks and everything in front of them.

General Pendergrass and the men and women of the Missouri National Guard worked with scores of State and Federal agencies to provide a response capability unequalled anywhere during that massive multistate disaster.

General Pendergrass applied his leadership skills to ensure that the forces of the Missouri National Guard were equally accessible for Federal missions. During his tenure as Adjutant General, units and individuals from the Missouri National Guard have served with distinction from Germany to the Balkans in Operation Joint Endeavor, and earlier in Somalia, Haiti, and Rwanda. During the same period his units led our Nation building efforts in Latin America, building roads and schools and providing medical care to families in isolated rural areas from Belize to Panama.

Through all his years of service to our Nation, Raymond Pendergrass has been more than a military leader, more than a man who knows that leading involves teaching. He has served as a gentleman willing to answer the call time after time, even returning from well earned retirement. He is more than one of the last to remain in uniform with a Korean war combat patch on his right shoulder. He is a leader whose distinguished career is surely in the finest tradition of the American Citizen Soldier.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, today I, along with Representative ROBERT

MATSUI and over 40 other House Members, introduced legislation to permanently extend the research and development tax credit. This proposal will make permanent provisions included in last year's Small Business Job Protections Act, which restructured the existing research credit by providing among other things, an alternative credit increasing small businesses' and high tech industries' accessibility to this important investment incentive.

Congress has reaffirmed its commitment to the research credit by extending it seven times since 1981. However, the existing credit is scheduled to expire in less than 3 months. It is imperative that Congress address this issue before the credit expires on May 31, 1997.

Today, the single biggest factor behind productivity growth is innovation. Two-thirds to 80 percent of productivity growth since the Great Depression is attributable to innovation. In an industrialized society, research and development is the primary means by which technological innovation is generated. However, because firms cannot capture fully the rewards of their innovation—the rate of return to society of innovation is twice that which accrues to the individual company—the market activity alone creates under-investment in R&D. The situation is aggravated by the high risk associated with R&D. Eighty percent of such projects are believed to be economic failures. Therefore, economists and technicians who have studied the issue are nearly unanimous that the Government should intervene to bolster R&D.

If the United States fails to provide U.S. companies with competitive incentives to conduct R&D, many U.S. firms in key industries— aerospace, electronics, chemicals, health technology, and telecommunications, to name a few—will find it harder to compete in an increasingly globalized marketplace, jeopardizing their leadership positions.

For the past 16 years we have had an R&D tax credit, designed to provide an incentive for companies to conduct additional R&D in the United States. As the marketplace changes and industries mature, we must continue to improve the effectiveness and utilization of this important program. Most importantly, we must remove the uncertainty surrounding the credit's extension and once and for all permanently extend the provision. Study after study has established that the credit's uncertain future reduces its ability to continue stimulating additional increases in R&D expenditures.

To the extent that researchers in American laboratories are able to pioneer the new technologies, processes, and products that will drive global markets, we will be able to offer skilled and highly paid jobs to the next generation of Americans. That is why we must now underscore our permanent commitment to a leadership role in global technological advancement. If we fail to act, the R&D credit will expire in June of this year. Such failure is the opposite message we should be sending to U.S. businesses that are gearing up to meet the challenges of rapidly changing, global marketplace.

In Connecticut, where 100 percent of all research activity in the United States takes place, numerous companies have taken advantage of this critical legislation. Several large companies, including United Technologies, Pfizer, and Bristol-Meyers, have utilized this credit. In addition, several small companies, including Locknetics in Bristol, CT have used

and will continue to use the R&D credit to expand their operations, hire more engineering staff, and expand their investment in the critical research field.

As we prepare to enter the 21st century, we must remain committed to providing an environment that fosters technological investment and scientific exploration. America's continued economic well-being depends on it. Such investment creates more and higher paying U.S. jobs, increases productivity, and, in turn, increases the U.S. standard of living.

There is considerable discussion, on both sides of the aisle and within the administration, about smaller government, less regulation, and market incentives as opposed to Government-dictated solutions. The R&D credit is an example of a successful program by which the Federal Government has encouraged market forces to dictate where and when innovation and technology should occur. The most recent study of the issue, prepared by KPMG Peat Marwick's policy economic group, concludes that "a one dollar reduction in the after tax price of R&D stimulates approximately one dollar of additional private R&D spending in the short run, and about two dollars of additional R&D spending in the long run." That, in turn, implies long run increases in GDP. Thus, an effectively targeted R&D credit can help set the pace of growth and should not be allowed to expire.

I am pleased to be introducing this legislation with my friends and colleagues, Representative ROBERT MATSUI, and Senators HATCH and BAUCUS in the Senate. I intend to work actively to ensure a permanent extension of the R&D credit and encourage all my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to work with me in this important endeavor.

IN HONOR OF REAR ADM. LUTHER F. SCHRIEFER IN RECOGNITION OF HIS OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN THE U.S. NAVY

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, on January 31, 1997, Rear Adm. Luther F. Schriefer retired after 40 years of distinguished service in the U.S. Navy. Admiral Schriefer, who was born in Oshkosh, WI, began his career in the Navy as a cadet at Annapolis in 1956. After 4 years at the Naval Academy, where he excelled not only in academics, but also on the gridiron playing with the great Navy teams of the late 1950's, Admiral Schriefer was commissioned as an ensign in the Navy and 1 year later as a naval aviator. He quickly rose through the ranks serving with distinction in Vietnam and a variety of assignments on aircraft carriers: Intrepid, Independence, Saratoga, and America. He completed over 700 carrier landings, many of which were at night, and accumulated over 7,000 flight hours. In October 1983, he was given command of the U.S.S. Mobile. Three years later, he took command of the amphibious assault ship U.S.S. Belleau Wood. In 1987, he was selected for Rear Admiral and Commanded the Anti-submarine Warfare Wing U.S. Pacific Fleet, and served as Commander of San Diego Naval Base.

Admiral Schriefer's service was not limited to life at sea. He also served with great dis-

tingtion for 2 years as the Director of Inter-American Region, International Security Affairs, Office of the Secretary of Defense. He managed two simultaneous crises, one in Haiti and one in Cuba, where mass migrations of Haitian and Cuban nationals in the summer of 1994 called for the marshalling of the Navy's resources to rescue thousands of innocent Haitians and Cubans fleeing tyranny in their countries. Admiral Schriefer also chaired the Department of Defense's Haiti Crisis Response Team and he was at the helm during the invasion of Haiti in September 1994, when 23,000 U.S. troops were introduced into Haiti without casualties, a major military success.

Admiral Schriefer's final assignment in the Navy was as Director of the Navy's Environmental Programs, where he brought to bear his management skills and respect for the environment to help the Navy in its aggressive efforts to clean up its facilities throughout the United States. His steady hand, leadership and sense of duty were essential to the success of each of the missions throughout his career. Our Nation owes him respect for the work that he has done. He has accomplished it with flair. I wish him well as he completes his very successful career.

THE DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES ACT OF 1997

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, the recent increase in drug use among young people is a national tragedy. Studies have shown, both nationally and in my home State of Michigan, that drug use among young people has risen steadily over the past 5 years. Since 1991, marijuana use has almost doubled in all age groups. And there has been a dramatic increase in the use of alcohol and tobacco, the precursors to trying other more dangerous drugs.

There are faces behind these numbers. In recent months, I have spent time with high school students throughout my district. What I found was alarming. It leads me to believe that the statistics may underestimate the challenge we face. Many students I spoke with had no real perception of the risks and dangers associated with drug and substance abuse. In one school, the very first question I was asked was about, and the main pre-occupation appeared to be the legalization of drugs. In another instance, young women in the audience were indifferent toward the addictiveness of tobacco products and their effect during pregnancy, or on long-term health. It was clear to me from these and other discussions that there was a lack of adequate frank discussion of these issues, either at home or at school.

Today, we are introducing the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997, to help support community-based coalitions in the fight against teenage drug use. Community-based coalitions in my district in Michigan have successfully reduced substance abuse and related crimes in targeted areas. This bill would support communities undertaking similar local initiatives in their own neighborhoods.

The idea is simple. Bring together all segments of the community—parents, students,

teachers, police officers, clergy, health care providers, government officials, and others—to develop a community-wide strategy to combat drug and substance abuse.

The community-based approach makes sense because drugs do not just impact the people who abuse them. Drugs harm entire communities by threatening our work force, our health and economic security, and our values. These coalitions are homegrown, and empower local communities to solve their own problems. They reduce duplicative efforts and better focus limited resources. Coalitions foster partnership between the public and private sector, and can draw upon a variety of financial resources.

In the district I represent, this community-based approach has yielded concrete results. It has brought a sense of community back into our neighborhoods. It empowers neighborhoods to improve their own lives through increased community interaction, awareness, and activity.

In the spring of 1995, the Troy Community Coalition targeted drug use and related crimes in one apartment complex through the Neighbor-by-Neighbor Program. Since this initiative began, marijuana use and possession is down 50 percent in targeted areas. Assault and battery is down 15.4 percent. Vandalism is down 50 percent. Child abuse is down 50 percent.

Neighborhood awareness has also improved. The Troy Police Department reports that local citizens are much more likely to report suspicious activities in their neighborhoods. Suspicious incident reports are up an astonishing 250 percent.

Our communities have instituted a policy of zero tolerance toward youth substance abuse, whether it be smoking a cigarette, drinking a beer, or abusing illegal drugs. The law enforcement community and the court system are working hand-in-hand to make sure that juveniles who abuse alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs are punished.

This "zero tolerance" approach involves every member of the community, not just the police and the courts. School officials, parents, and other community leaders help to identify repeat offenders early on, and correct unacceptable behavior before it becomes a problem.

This legislation builds upon an approach which has already been shown to work. Community antidrug coalitions have yielded dramatic results in Michigan, and in other communities across the country. I am proud that I have the opportunity to join with my colleagues, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. HASTERT, to introduce this important piece of antidrug legislation.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR THE ST. EDMUND'S PARISH OF BROOKLYN, NY

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join all my friends and colleagues in celebrating the 75th anniversary of the St. Edmund's Parish. This wonderful church has been serving the community of Brooklyn, NY, faithfully for 75 years, and is well-deserving of recognition and praise.

I am pleased to congratulate the members of the St. Edmund's Parish for making this area a source of community pride. The church inspires, with their hard work and dedication, to bring out the best attributes of humanity in their neighbors. They perform a great humanitarian service to their neighborhood by recruiting home care assistants for the elderly couples in their parish to counsel the newly engaged about starting a marriage in these times of instant divorce. In their tight-knit community in Brooklyn, their acts exemplify what it means to help thy neighbor.

Also, this parish or better yet the school athletic program has had a chance to influence some notable citizens during its history. These figures include the late great Vince Lombardi, a parishioner in his early days. Mr. Joseph Paterno, head football coach at Penn State and Mr. Fran Frischilla, head basketball coach at St. John's University, both graduates of St. Edmund's Elementary School. All three national figures. All three touched by St. Edmund's Parish.

For years, families have known this church as a living monument in the community, making it a good place to come home. I am certain that the strength of this community would not be what it is today without the commitment of its church. I am honored to celebrate 75 years of fellowship at St. Edmund's Parish.

HONORING PROFS. ROBERT F. CURL AND RICHARD E. SMALLEY OF RICE UNIVERSITY

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Profs. Robert F. Curl and Richard E. Smalley of Rice University in Houston for their contribution to science and technology. Their pioneering work in molecular chemistry earned them and Prof. Harold Kroto of England a Nobel Prize in chemistry last fall and has opened new and wondrous doors for Rice University and the scientific community.

Professor Curl and Professor Smalley are codiscoverers of a new class of carbon molecules—the fullerenes—that promise to usher in a new wave of extraordinary scientific innovations. The fullerenes were named in honor of the famed architect Buckminster Fuller because the structure of these molecules are similar to geodesic dome structures. Carbon-60, known as buckminsterfullerene, is the most common and symmetrical fullerene. Because their 60 carbon atoms are arranged at the points corresponding to where the seams of a soccer ball meet, C-60 molecules are more commonly known as “buckyballs”.

Professors Curl's and Smalley's once-in-a-lifetime breakthrough discovery promises to change many fields of science, from the way we conduct electricity to how we deliver medicines in the body.

This new discovery could allow scientists to construct new fiber tubes that will be 100 times stronger than steel with one-fifth the weight. Cables made of these fibers transmit electricity better than copper, paving the way for a revolution in electrical power. Other scientists are working on attaching buckyballs containing radioactive metals in their hollow

center to biological markers that bind selectively to specific cells, thereby delivering radiation where it is needed. This development call add a potent new weapon for the treatment of cancer.

Professor Smalley and Professor Curl have galvanized the scientific community with their discovery. The promise of the practical application of their research has led thousands of researchers around the world to drop what they are doing and begin working with the buckyball molecule. The technologies of the 21st century are being born today, and it all began with these two men and their coworkers, Professor Kroto, James Heath, and Sean O'Brien, in a lab at Rice University.

In addition to congratulating Professors Curl Smalley, I also want to congratulate Rice University for fostering an environment of innovation and cutting-edge research that resulted in this discovery. This is a well-deserved boost to Rice's reputation and standing in the scientific community. Construction is now under way on Rice's new Center for Nanoscale Science & Technology to expand on the sort of science that led to the professors' discovery of buckyballs. Rice University's scientific research is luring the top minds to its labs. The center's faculty includes fresh arrivals from Harvard, AT&T Bell Labs, Stanford, and the University of Chicago. And with the awarding of the prestigious Nobel Prize to Professors Curl and Smalley, Rice University is attracting not only the top faculty, but the top students from around the Nation and the world.

I congratulate Professor Curl and Professor Smalley, as well as Rice University, on receiving the Nobel Prize in chemistry. Their contributions to science will pave the way for future success in the 21st century and will improve our lives.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ADAMS COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate the Adams County Conservation District, located in my congressional district, for its continued service over the years to the citizens of Adams County. This month the Adams County Conservation District will celebrate its 50th anniversary in helping the farming community conserve its natural resources. The Conservation District has been a vital asset to this agricultural region by providing educational, technical, and financial assistance to local farmers.

Over the years, I have witnessed the commitment and dedication of the Conservation District in assisting farmers to manage soil erosion through the use of crop rotations, grassed waterways, strip cropping, and many other practices. The invaluable support received by fruit growers, crop, and livestock farmers, has enabled them to grow better crops, maintain more productive fields, and obtain financial security.

What has contributed to the success of the Adams County Conservation District has been its ability to adapt to the growing demands on our natural resources and changing land use patterns. I am confident that over the next 50

years the Conservation District will continue to adjust to south central Pennsylvania's changing landscape and complex soil and water resource problems.

Our Nation has one of the most productive agriculture industries in the world. While employing more than 21 million Americans, our Nation's farms, mostly family owned, produce 16 percent of the world's food. Our Nation owes a great debt to our farmers and conservation districts, like the Adams County Conservation District, who have helped provide a constant source of food to their countrymen through old-fashioned hard work based on traditional American values.

I am proud to come from a farming family and honored to represent a farming community. Most of all, I am proud of the success the Adams County Conservation District has accomplished over the years in making Adams County farmers one of the most competitive and quality producing farmers in Pennsylvania and beyond. I am certain that the Conservation District will continue to provide top quality service to its constituency as we head into the 21st century.

ALBANIAN CRISIS DEMANDS IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the attention of the membership to the deeply disturbing situation unfolding in Albania. All Members of this body should join me in urging the administration to take immediate steps to forcefully address these terrible developments.

Mr. Speaker, Albanian President Sali Berisha heads an illegitimate government with a tenuous, slipping grasp on power. Having ignored widespread criticism of last year's rigged elections, Mr. Berisha has proceeded with his reelection as president by a parliament comprised of loyalists who lack any credibility with the Albanian people as a result of the circumstances of their election.

The people of Albania, outraged by this despotic action and the related widespread loss of investments in an unchecked pyramid scheme, have risen up in protest against Berisha and his regime. At this time, the government appears to be undertaking a vigorous crackdown against this outpouring of public outrage and hundreds, if not thousands, of lives are in clear jeopardy. Reports from Albania indicate that opposition newspapers have been shut down, satellite communication links used by western journalists to report back to the capital have been cut, a shoot to kill order has been issued, tanks are on the move, and buildings reportedly burning. If this situation spirals out of control, the resultant refugee flows will undermine what little stability exists today in this region.

Mr. Speaker, what must happen is that Sali Berisha must step down and yield power to a coalition unity government that will promptly schedule free and fair elections. The United States can and must support European governments in securing this outcome by withholding emergency assistance—and all other

assistance, especially military aid—from Albania until and unless Berisha steps down. Mr. Berisha could not win a fair election and he cannot now repress the wishes of the Albanian people. He must step down to avoid a catastrophe and we must press hard for this to happen.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 1997

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, another glorious St. Patrick's Day will soon be upon us. As we approach another celebration of this great and important day in honor of the patron Saint of Ireland, sadness still hangs over that beautiful, troubled land.

As we now approach the second St. Patrick's Day since the cease-fire on both sides was announced in the fall of 1994, the peace talks have broken down. Once again, we are without hope for any all-party inclusive talks to find any peaceful political solution to the troubles in the north of Ireland.

Ireland has a flourishing economy and expanding wealth, yet the unresolved troubles in the north diminishes the hope for an even greater, promising future for the youth of Ireland, and for all of its warm and generous people.

I was pleased to lead a congressional delegation last month to the north of Ireland, to the Republic of Ireland, and to London, to review what we in the Congress could do to help bring the stalled peace process back on track.

After visiting Ireland—both North and South—and having carefully evaluated the current status of the peace process following meetings with most of the parties to the current talks, including Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams, as well as representatives of both the Irish and British Governments on the Northern Ireland issue, I am still hopeful, yet realistic.

Our congressional delegation was still optimistic that progress toward peace through dialog was still possible, and I share that hope.

Our delegation joined President Clinton, and the Irish people, both North and South, in reaffirming its overwhelming desire for permanent peace and reconciliation on the island. The attached statement was issued by the delegation after our meetings were concluded in London.

These worthy, important goals can only be achieved through peaceful dialog and negotiations involving all parties, along with the eventual consent of the Irish people to any proposed political solutions.

A prompt restoration of the IRA cease-fire as called for by President Clinton, and many others, plus the cessation of the use of violence by anyone, would best serve the cause of peace, without further diminishing the worthiness or merit of any party's cause.

All-party inclusive talks and political dialog, in accordance with the terms set out in the Mitchell report, are the only true means for finding the common goal we all share for a just and lasting settlement on the whole island of Ireland.

There is still an historic opportunity for peace. The delegation urged all concerned to seize the opportunity now and move the

peace process forward without any of the endless dilatory tactics we have so often observed in the past.

The British Government in particular, under whatever party is in power, must continue to lead the process and move it forward, giving the search for peace its highest priority by building trust between the two communities, especially after the destructive and provocative Orange Order marches of last year.

Our congressional delegation concluded with this plea. Let us hope all sides can reconcile, stepping back from a return to the past, and let us and the world never witness again the tragedy of Northern Ireland engaged in an endless cycle of violence, denying future generations of Irish youth the peaceful future and prosperity they desire and observe.

The Irish people who have contributed so much to our Nation's own prosperity and security have a right to expect continued United States interest in helping to bring lasting peace and justice to the whole island of Ireland.

Our congressional mission to the region was a continuation of that U.S. commitment. I intend to continue to work with President Clinton and others in Congress to help the Irish people pursue their dream of a lasting peace and justice on the whole island.

Millions of their families here in America and around the globe follow closely events as they unfold in Ireland.

They will be particularly pleased to know that our House International Relations Committee will be holding hearings later this year on the human rights situation in the north of Ireland.

The issue of lasting Irish peace and justice will continue to be high on our foreign policy agenda. I look forward to continuing to work with the Irish-American community, the President, and all those around the world committed to finding lasting peace and justice through dialog and peaceful political means in Ireland today.

PRESS STATEMENT NORTHERN IRELAND PEACE PROCESS—FEBRUARY 17, 1997

The bi-partisan U.S. Congressional delegation, led by Chairman Benjamin A. Gilman, visiting Ireland after carefully evaluating the current status of the peace process following meetings with the parties, as well as representatives of both governments, issued the following statement on Northern Ireland:

We join President Clinton, and the Irish people (both north and south) in reaffirming our overwhelming desire for permanent peace and reconciliation on the island. These worthy and important goals can only be achieved through peaceful dialog and negotiations involving all parties, along with the eventual consent of the people to any proposed political solutions.

A prompt restoration of the IRA cease-fire as called for by President Clinton, and many others, plus the cessation of the use of violence by anyone, will serve the cause of peace best, without further diminishing the worthiness or merit of any party's cause. All party inclusive talks and political dialog, in accordance with the terms set out in the Mitchell report, are the only true means for finding the common goal we all share for a just and lasting settlement.

This is an historic opportunity for peace. We urge all concerned to seize the opportunity now and move the peace process forward without the endless dilatory tactics we have so often observed in the past. The British government in particular under whatever

party is in power, must continue to lead the process forward and give the search for peace its highest priority by building trust between the two communities, especially after the destructive marches of last year.

Let us hope all sides can step back from a return to the past. We hope the world will never witness again the tragedy of Northern Ireland engaged in an endless cycle of violence, which will deny future generations of all the youth on the island of Ireland the peaceful future and prosperity they desire and deserve.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE WILLIAM T. BELLAMY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I inform the House of the death of Judge William T. Bellamy of Marshall, MO. Judge Bellamy was an honorable adversary in the courtroom, an outstanding jurist, and a warm and thoughtful friend.

Judge Bellamy was born in Marshall in 1920, the son of Nell Newton and William T. Bellamy, Sr. He married Louise Ainsley on February 18, 1950. He was a graduate of Westminster College in Fulton, MO, and the University of Michigan School of Law. He served his country with distinction during World War II, including service on the vital Manhattan project.

Following the war, Judge Bellamy returned to Marshall and practiced law as a partner in the firm of Bellamy and Bellamy. From 1978 to 1988, he served as presiding judge of the 15th Judicial Circuit of Missouri. Judge Bellamy was an active member of his community, and he served with distinction on the Marshall school board for many years.

Judge William T. Bellamy will be missed by all who had the privilege to know him. I know the Members of the House will join me in extending heartfelt condolences to his family: his wife, Louise; his three sons, Brad, Tut, and Page and their wives, Suzanna, Suzanne, and Shannon; and his three grandsons, James, Caleb, and Brandt.

IN HONOR OF JOHN BORKOWSKI

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor John Borkowski, a keeper of the flame of Polish culture, a pillar of the community, and resident of the city of Parma.

John Borkowski has earned the affection of greater Cleveland through his tireless work promoting Polish dance, Polish army veterans, a credit union for the Polish community, and Polish education.

He has been honored widely, including awards from the Polish Government, the Alliance of Poles of America, the Polonia Foundation, and the Polish Army Veterans Association.

John Borkowski's example illustrates that being a great American also means remembering and nourishing one's heritage.

TRIBUTE TO BOB JEFFRIES

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of my good friend, Bob Jeffries.

Born in Birmingham, AL, the grandson of slaves, in 1907, Bob learned to cook at an early age, using as he said, from food products grown on the farm. During his career, he worked as a musician, a chef in Harlem nightclubs, and in restaurants around the New York area.

During the late 70's he cooked for a Member of Congress, and fed most of the Washington community. Now retired, and living at a Brooklyn Heights senior citizen residence operated by the Brooklyn Catholic Charities, Bob continues to cook for his many friends throughout the city. He is active and busy every day, visiting friends in need, continuing to enjoy the city and sharing his good humor and kindness with his large extended family.

His 90th birthday was celebrated by 80 members of his "family" at the home of Rita and Allen Schwartz in Brooklyn Heights. Bob insisted on cooking for the family and we were all thankful for the good food and fellowship.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to wish Mr. Bob Jeffries a warm and heartfelt 90th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REFORM CONGRESSIONAL PENSIONS

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, calls for reduced Government spending have echoed throughout this great Nation of ours. Unfortunately, all too often the voices of the people have not been heard by this Chamber. When these cries have been heard, the response has simply been to shift the burden of budget cuts. I believe the time has come for the Members of Congress to lead by example.

Today, I have introduced legislation that demonstrates to the American people the steadfast commitment of this Congress to fight against excessive spending by tackling the largest perk in Government—congressional pension plans.

Our retirement benefits are ridiculously more lucrative than those of many private sector and all Federal employees. Some Members of Congress make more in retirement than most Americans could hope to make in a lifetime. My legislation will slam shut the doors of this congressional pension millionaires club.

The bill I have sponsored recalibrates the formula used to calculate Members' pension. It changes the equation so that our pension plan is the same as that of any other Federal employee. It also increased the age at which a former member may begin to collect their benefits from age 50 to age 55.

The time has come for us to address the gross disparities between congressional retirement benefits and those of the average Amer-

ica. The era of governmental abuse has come to a close and the buck stops with us. I urge my fellow Members to hear the calls of the American people, and demonstrate your leadership by setting the example and cosponsoring this legislation.

VIETNAM VETERAN DREW PETERSON RETIRES FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, Drew Peterson graduated from high school in South Haven, MI, in 1967, and enlisted in the U.S. Army. He served two voluntary tours of duty in Vietnam with the 25th Infantry Division, where he was wounded during a Communist rocket and ground attack and later received the Bronze Star Medal. Drew then served with the Indiana National Guard where he rose to the commissioned officer rank of captain, having served in the intelligence and the security-counterterrorism training field.

After receiving an honorable discharge from the regular Army in 1970, Drew attended college and continued his public service career by becoming a Michigan certified deputy sheriff and later served with the Michigan State Police.

In 1983, Drew accepted a position with the Department of Defense in Indianapolis as a security-specialist at Fort Benjamin Harrison. During this time, he represented DOD as a member of the Law Enforcement Committee on Crime Prevention for the 1987 Pan American Games held in Indianapolis.

In 1987, Drew transferred to GSA's U.S. Federal Protective Service as a Federal law enforcement agent specializing in security. During his tenure with FPS, Drew served as the acting district director in charge of the security and law enforcement staff and functions in four States.

With FPS, Drew also served as a criminal investigator and security specialist, where among his accomplishments was to conduct security surveys for the Office of the Vice President of the United States and Congressmen, plus counterterrorism surveys of Federal courthouses and the Army Finance and Accounting Center in Indianapolis.

In 1995, Drew was involved with the President's requested Department of Justice review of the security for major Federal facilities and courthouses following the terrorist bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma City. His counterterrorism recommendations to enhance security were adopted by Government agencies.

During Drew's tenure with the Federal Government, in addition to completing training in management and law enforcement, he completed his bachelor of science degree in criminal justice and a master of arts degree in executive development for public service from Ball State University.

I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Drew Peterson for his many accomplishments and his devotion and service to our country.

MICROCREDITS ARE ABOUT EMPOWERMENT

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. DAN SCHAEFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I recently had the privilege of participating in the microcredit summit held here in Washington. I wanted to take time to introduce this worthwhile program to you.

Poverty—be it in rich or poor nations—makes not just affected families and their surrounding communities vulnerable, it erodes the fabric of the nations in which they live.

One of the best and most effective uses of American foreign aid to combat poverty is through microcredits, the loaning of small amounts of capital, usually around \$150, to indigent entrepreneurs to start their own small businesses.

What are microcredits about? They are about empowerment. The beneficiaries of this aid tend to be predominately women. The program has an astounding rate of success; 98 percent of loans are repaid on time and, in fact, many of the banks set up to disburse microcredit loans have gone on to become successful full-service banks.

The goal of the recently held summit was to begin the process of assisting 100 million of the globe's poorest families work their way out of poverty by the year 2005. These budding entrepreneurs will use this money as an investment. The more money invested in this fashion will decrease traditional foreign aid handouts in the long run.

I would like to commend microcredit experts who have shown what creative thinking can accomplish, even when applied to an entrenched and stubborn problem such as poverty. This solution holds real promise, not only around the globe, but here in the United States as well. I encourage all my colleagues to investigate this program and to lend your support.

TRIBUTE TO THE 13TH COAST GUARD DISTRICT

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the brave men and women who serve in the U.S. Coast Guard. I extend special recognition to the members of the 13th Coast Guard District who so capably serve my home district and the people of the Pacific Northwest region of our country.

The beauty and grandeur of the waterways of the Northwest are paralleled by the dangerous and unpredictable situations they sometimes present. On February 12, 1997, violent weather off the coast of the Olympic Peninsula threatened the safety of a sailboat and its passengers. In the middle of the night the Coast Guard responded to the distress call and saved the passengers. Unfortunately, one of the two Coast Guard rescue boats from the Quillayute River Station capsized in the strong winds and high waves of the Pacific Ocean. Three crewmembers were lost; the fourth survived.

On behalf of the people of the 7th Congressional District of Washington, I extend sincere sympathy to the family and friends of PO 2d Class David Bosley of San Mateo, CA, PO 3d Class Matthew Schlimme of Whitewater, MO, and Seaman Clinton Miniken of Snohomish, WA. We extend our best wishes for a rapid and complete recovery to Seaman Apprentice Benjamin Wingo of Bremerton, WA.

To Adm. David Spade, Commander, and all members of the 13th Coast Guard District, we extend deep appreciation for the professional accomplishment of your mission of search and rescue, vessel traffic safety, and marine environmental protection. We too frequently take for granted that the Coast Guard is always prepared for an emergency and we fail to recognize the vital contribution of your entire command in support of economic prosperity and the enjoyment we derive from our environment.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD this tribute from the editors of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer printed on February 19, 1997, the date of the memorial services:

HONORING HEROES OF THE SEA

The 23rd verse of the 107th Psalm speaks of "they that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters."

The members of the U.S. Coast Guard daily do business in great waters. Often it is the business of saving lives. Sometimes the cost of doing business is the loss of their own lives.

So the mourning bells will ring today in Seattle and LaPush for three District 13 Coast Guardsmen who died exactly one week ago during the rescue of a couple on a damaged sailboat off the mouth of the Quillayute River. The couple survived, rescued by a Coast Guard helicopter out of Port Angeles. One member of the guard's 44-foot motor lifeboat, Benjamin Wingo, 19, of Bremerton, also survived.

The rest of the crew did not. Killed were Petty Officer 2nd Class David Bosley, 36; Petty Officer 3rd Class Matthew Schlimme, 24, and Seaman Clinton Miniken, 22. They died when the lifeboat, a Coast Guard workhorse for 35 years, was repeatedly overturned by 25-foot seas and winds as high as 45 knots crossing the Quillayute bar.

That bar already had a reputation as a killer, claiming the lives of seven crewmembers of the fishing boat Gambler in 1990.

The last time a Coast Guardsman was killed in the line of duty anywhere in the Northwest was in 1991 during the rescue of a capsized fishing boat off the Columbia River.

During 1996, the 13th Coast Guard District, which includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, was credited with coming to the aid of more than 8,000 individuals, saving 381 lives and rescuing nearly \$267 million in property.

The Psalm's story has a happy ending. After its sailors ride stormy seas on which they "mount up to the heavens, they go down again to the depths . . . and are at their wit's end," God calms the seas and "bringeth them unto their desired haven."

A week ago the seas were not calmed and the three Coast Guardsmen failed to reach safe haven.

"He was my hero," said Sandi Bosley of her husband David Bosley, the coxswain of the ill-fated vessel.

Today we join family and friends in mourning the deaths, and celebrating the lives, of all these heroes.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill that would grant permanent most-favored-nation status to the People's Republic of China upon its entry into the World Trade Organization. Under the rules of the WTO, each member country must grant permanent MFN to all other member countries. As the administration moves forward in its WTO talks with the Chinese, it is imperative that commercially viable terms of entry are negotiated. The WTO is America's best weapon against the forces of protectionism and predatory mercantilism. China's entry into the WTO is in America's national interest. First, entry into the WTO will require China to further liberalize its trade regime by lowering tariffs and eliminating many nontariff barriers that American goods face. Second, the WTO provides a more useful forum for resolution of trade disputes than the bilateral approach now in place with China. It is important to note that WTO membership is not a gift to China. The administration is negotiating tough commercial terms upon which China will enter and these terms will define United States-China trade in the future.

Perhaps the most important reason that we should be pushing for China's accession to the WTO is the level playing field that this membership would provide for United States exporters. Currently, exporting to China can be a very costly and timeconsuming endeavor for American producers. There are many nontariff barriers that, intentionally or not, impede market access. There is a certain amount of discriminatory treatment of products that will be difficult for the Chinese to continue when under the jurisdiction of the WTO. Transparency is also a big problem in China. It is difficult to find out which laws and regulations apply to which products and when do they apply. As a WTO member China's import policies will have to become more transparent and more defined. This will allow American exporters to conduct business in China by following internationally recognized trade practices. China's trade regime will have to conform to these international principles.

The United States exports less, as a percentage of GDP, than any other industrialized nation. Enhancing and increasing U.S. export performance will be essential as we search for ways to improve and increase economic growth in the U.S. economy. China's vast market potential, combined with the discipline of market forces and liberalized trade policies, are a positive step toward increasing market access for American exports.

AID TO ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss an issue which disturbs me to no end. Just last week, I introduced a bill, H.R. 849, to close a loophole that allowed an illegal immigrant to obtain \$12,000 in Federal housing assistance.

One week ago, I sent letters to INS Director Doris Meissner and HUD Secretary Andrew Cuomo to find out just how this could have happened. Why did HUD not immediately contact the INS to report an illegal alien residing in this country? And why has INS still done nothing to address the situation? Mr. Speaker, this begs the question, what good are laws if our Federal agencies do nothing to enforce them?

People write and call my office every day for an explanation. And it's not just my constituents. Word of this unbelievable act has spread from my hometown in southern California clear across the country. Hardworking Americans who know the value of citizenship want to know why their tax dollars continue to be given away to illegal immigrants.

I urge my colleagues to support my legislation, H.R. 849, and to join in the call for an explanation of why this is still occurring. Mr. Speaker, the people want an answer.

INDIA DETAINS HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST KUMAR

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, last year Members received from the Council of Khalistan an excellent video entitled "Disappearances in Punjab," an expose of the massive human rights abuse in Punjab, Khalistan under Indian rule. Now I have been informed that last month the Indian regime briefly detained the maker of that film, Ram Narayan Kumar. Mr. Kumar is a Hindu and a human rights activist.

According to a letter Mr. Kumar wrote to the Indian Home Minister, he was illegally detained and interrogated at the Delhi airport on the night of January 19-20 as he was leaving the country to return to his home in Austria. Mr. Kumar has written a book on the situation in Punjab, Khalistan which the regime apparently does not like.

Mr. Kumar was detained for 19 months in the 1970's because he criticized the dictatorial measures of Indira Gandhi. He was incarcerated again in 1982 for leading a strike. As a member of the Committee for Information and Initiative on Punjab, Mr. Kumar has been actively involved in documenting and exposing human rights violations in Punjab, Khalistan.

Like Jaswant Singh Khalra, who remains in the bowels of the Indian system after 17 months, Mr. Kumar ran afoul of the Indian state for exposing the truth about Indian "democracy." Clearly, the regime's fear of exposure is growing. Why would a Democratic country be afraid of the truth?

Maybe it's because they are afraid that the inevitable collapse of India is on the horizon. With a 13-party coalition running the central government, it is inherently unstable. According to a letter that appeared in the Washington Post on January 26, there are 17 insurgencies going on in India. That is no surprise. The regime has murdered tens of thousands of Sikhs, Christians in Nagaland, Muslims in Kashmir, Assamese, Manipuris, Dalits—black untouchables, and others. In this light, is it any wonder that so many countries are trying to free themselves from Indian rule?

The illegal detention of Mr. Kumar merely advertises to the world the fact that India is

not a Democratic state in any real sense. This leads me to ask why the overburdened taxpayers of the United States should be taxed to support this brutal, tyrannical regime. As the world's only superpower and the leader of the worldwide movement to freedom, it is America's obligation to support those who struggle peacefully for freedom.

We should demand that India apologize to Mr. Kumar for violating his rights and that it stop violating the basic liberties of those under its control. If India cannot meet even the most basic standards of human rights, it is not worthy of our support. We should impose an embargo on Indian and cut off its aid from this country. We should also speak out strongly in support of the freedom movements in Khalistan, Kashmir, Nagaland, and all over South Asia. This is the best way to protect American values and interests in that part of the world.

I am introducing Mr. Kumar's letter into the RECORD.

RAM NARAYAN KUMAR,

Klagenfurt, Austria, 2 February 1997.

UNION MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS,

The Govt. of India, South Block, New Delhi.

Sub: My illegal detention and interrogation about my forthcoming book on Punjab at Delhi's airport on 19-20th night of January 1997.

SIR: I am writing this letter to protest against my illegal detention and interrogation at Delhi's international airport on January 19-20th night, when I was leaving the country with the British Airways flight BA 142 to join my wife in Austria. Before elucidating, I will introduce myself and my work to the extent it seems to bear on the incident.

My name is Ram Narayan Kumar. I am a writer by profession, and have published three books. My last book titled "The Sikh Unrest and the Indian State: Politics, personalities and historical retrospective" is due to be released early next month by Ajanta Publications of Delhi. In India I live at "Srinivas", Krawal Nagar, Delhi 94. My telephone number there is: 2262421. My wife, a doctor, is an Austrian national. Our address in Austria is: 60/7 Mühlgasse, 9020 Klagenfurt.

I remain an Indian citizen, and travel on passport number S 647894, issued by the Indian Embassy at Vienna on 24 June 1996.

I have been engaged in documenting and disseminating information on human rights violations by the State authorities from the time Indira Gandhi imposed the Emergency in June 1975. During that period, I was detained without trial for nineteen months for criticizing the dictatorial measures she had employed to conserve her regime. I was again incarcerated for leading a strike of colliery workers in Madhya Pradesh, culminating in the hostage case of New Delhi in April 1982. The experiences and considerations that guide my public life, and the chronology of my involvements until 1988, are part of a book—"Confronting the Hindu Sphinx"—published in 1992.

For the last eight years, I have been involved in documenting reports of State atrocities in Punjab. As a member of the Committee for Information and Initiative on Punjab, I have taken active part in collating and verifying the evidence, also by way of video recording, which forms the basis of a petition that is pending before the Supreme Court. The petition shows that in the period from 1992 to 1994 the Punjab police have illegally cremated thousands of dead bodies by labelling them as unidentified. The petition also supplies evidence to establish that many persons so cremated had earlier been picked up by the security forces. The facts regard-

ing the illegal cremations, as shown in our petition, have been authenticated by the Central Bureau of Investigation which has investigated the allegations at the order of the Supreme Court. The matter is now pending before the National Human Rights Commission for the examination of all the issues that attend on the establishment of these facts. Jaswant Singh Khaira, General Secretary of the Akali Dal's Human Rights Wing and a resident of Amritsar, had helped me in this work of documentation. In early September 1995, Khaira got kidnapped by armed commandos of the Punjab police. Khaira's whereabouts remain unknown, and I suspect that he has been done away with. After Khaira's abduction, I put together a short documentary film from the video material he had helped me to gather. This film has been used by several human rights groups in India and abroad to campaign for Khaira's release. Clearly, the film upset the Indian authorities. In fact, one Mr. Bedi of the Indian Embassy in Vienna rebuked me for defaming India. This row about defaming India, which divides the protagonists of the establishment and their critics, follows from divergent positions of empathy. From my position, to defame the abuse of power is to extol the humanity of those who, otherwise, become its mute victims. This same Mr. Bedi telephoned me, in early September 1996, to ask when I planned to return to India next. I was surprised that the Indian Embassy should count on me to support its snooping about my activities. Later in Delhi, some officers who would not identify themselves called on me to ask "some questions". I told them to come back with their identification cards. They never returned.

On 20 January 1997, I was going to return to Austria after spending four months in India. After checking in with the British Airways around 10 p.m. of 19 January 1997, I went to the immigration counter. The officer there took my passport, looked in his computer, and asked me if I had produced a video film on Punjab. I acknowledged having done a documentary. After scanning his computer for a while, the officer asked me to step aside and to take a chair within the enclosure of his superior who was overseeing the movement at all the counters: "It will take some time to clear you," he told me. Soon after midnight, one person appeared at my side to ask if I had authored a book titled "The Sikh Unrest in Punjab and the Indian State". As he seemed all prepared to interrogate, I asked him to identify himself. "My senior officers would soon arrive", he said to skip my question. I wished to telephone a lawyer friend. But this he would not allow: "You are under detention. Forget your flight and about contacting anyone," he told me.

After midnight, I was led to a room for interrogation. I found myself surrounded by almost twenty-five officers. I asked them to identify themselves, and to spell out the legal basis on which I was being detained and interrogated. Their response: "Don't waste time on legal etiquettes. This is a joint interrogation. We would not tell you more. You would complicate matters for yourself by insisting on legal formalities." I was asked to explain what my forthcoming book on Punjab contained. I told them that it was a long work which took me years to complete. I could not give its substance to them in choice morsels, as they were demanding. "Give us the gist in a nutshell", my interrogators insisted. I had no option but to try. My interrogators kept taking notes, interrupting me intermittently to help them formulate sentences for their report.

After settling their report on the book, they compelled me to narrate the chronology of my own political and person background. I told them to consult the book "Confronting

the Hindu Sphinx", which is partly autobiographical and covers the main events of my life till 1988. But the would not be deterred from having the story from the horse's mouth. They also forced me to pose for a photograph, and went on to compel me to give information on my relatives and close associates.

My interrogation lasted till five in the morning of 20 January. I was able to leave the next day due to the courtesy of the British Airways. They confirmed my reservation although the validity of my return ticket, which I had purchased in Austria, had already expired. I had mentioned the expiry of my ticket to my interrogators: It would become their responsibility to arrange my flight if I should lose my ticket because of their illegal action. Their answer: They could not bother how and when I fly again.

At the end of it all, I remain baffled about the significance of this episode. Why did not my interrogators identify themselves if they were acting under the law? It was a joint interrogation, and a large number of senior officers took part. Which organizations did they represent? Whose orders were they carrying out? The interrogation concerned mainly the forthcoming book. What was the idea? The interrogation makes no sense even if I assume that the authorities might be contemplating a ban on the book. This could not be done until someone carefully reads it. Or, was the aim to demonstrate the coercive powers of the Indian State, to suggest that unless I taper down my human rights work and begin to cooperate with the authorities, my life would become difficult?

I have no intention to give up my commitments, no matter what the circumstances and pressures. I do not expect any regard from the authorities but on the basis of fairness and legality, common to all. I complain because the tactics adopted by the Indian Embassy in Austria, the officers who visited me at my house in Delhi and finally my interrogators at Delhi's airport are illegal, intimidating and constitute direct violation of my fundamental rights. I also fear that the agencies that have orchestrated my interrogation may further try to damage the circulation of my book by intimidating the publisher and by taking recourse to other unlawful ways.

I sincerely hope that you will act on my complaint. Please, initiate suitable action against the agencies responsible for infringing my rights as a citizen and a writer. Please, also ensure that they do not persist in harassing me, my relatives and associates in unlawful ways.

Sincerely yours,

RAM NARAYAN KUMAR.

SOLDIERS FROM THE SUPPLY
PLATOON OF THE 1019TH QUAR-
TER MASTER COMPANY RETURN
HOME FROM THEIR PEACEKEEP-
ING MISSION IN HUNGARY

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to take this opportunity to welcome home to Syracuse the 29 soldiers of the Supply Platoon of the 1019th Quartermaster Company after a very successful mission in the region of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These dedicated Central New Yorkers spent the past 6 months as part of the U.S. Peacekeeping Mission. They were stationed in Hungary, where they provided support for Operation Joint Endeavor and Operation Joint

Guard. The majority were reservists working in the main supply warehouse where every uniformed American was processed and provided with essential equipment. In addition to these duties, they also processed all of the servicemen as they left the area prior to their returning to the States. There were times when the company processed over 500 soldiers a day.

Our community is proud of the hard work and dedication displayed by the 1019th Quartermaster Company. They are truly a credit to Central New York.

Following are the names of the members of the Supply Platoon of the 1019th Quartermaster Company: 1st Lt. David Fosdick, 2d Lt. Ronald Humphrey, CWO3 Gerald Davies, M. Sgt. Robert Fuller, Sfc. Ramona Sandoval, S. Sgt. Thomas Fahey, Sgt. Gregory Beebe, Sgt. Teddy Cavallo, Sgt. William Hazelton, Sgt. David Jones, Sgt. Edward Keegan, Sgt. Abraham Ortiz, Sgt. Miguel Pujos, Sgt. Deborah Reed, Sgt. Bradley Wass, Spc. Debra Addison, Spc. Richard Bailey, Spc. Michael Bick, Spc. Nicola Green, Spc. Traci Hall, Spc. Leroy Hardge, Spc. Samantha Isles, Spc. Sean Lawless, Spc. David Nixon, Spc. Timothy Peterson, Spc. Megan Taylorrolf, Pfc. Alana Crossman, and Pfc. Vincent Harris.

I would ask my colleagues to join me in thanking them as they return to their civilian jobs or their educational pursuits. We are proud of the commitment our national reservists make to their families and our country.

COMMEMORATION OF
AMBASSADOR SAMUEL WISE

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, on January 21, 1997, the United States lost one of its finest public servants, Ambassador Samuel G. Wise. In his 20 years of service in the State Department and the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Ambassador Wise sought to advance the precious principle of democracy. His diplomatic skills, recognized worldwide, helped forge an international consensus on human rights and an effective process to hold states accountable to the Helsinki principles. Through his work, many lives were saved and democracy was strengthened.

I first met Sam soon after being appointed to the Helsinki Commission in 1989. I did not know him very well, but his reputation was one of a kind with a good heart for people. He did not seek the limelight, but instead labored quietly and nobly behind the scenes. His work will live on in the effective organization he helped create and the human rights standards he helped strengthen. He will be sorely missed.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Mary, and his family during this time of loss.

CONGRATULATIONS ANN BROWN

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, though some appointments of the Clinton administration

may be underwhelming, the selection 4 years ago of Ann Brown to be Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission continues to gather rave reviews.

Ann is the CPSC's seventh Chairman, and I recommend that the agency retire her jersey. Consumer advocacy has been her passion for two decades, including service as vice president of the Consumer Federation of America for nearly 15 years and chairman of Public Voice for 11.

Ann understands which products harm children—from venetian blind cord loops to pajama drawstrings—and how to persuade industry and Congress to sell safety. Her focus and her voice are always clear.

Ann celebrates a milestone birthday this month. No one will believe which one, and I wonder if, just this once, we can waive the consumer's right to know.

Happy birthday to an extraordinarily competent public servant, lively and dear friend, and Smith College alumna. Your congressional fan club salutes you.

TEN COMMANDMENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 1997

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, our forefathers established the United States, "one nation under God, * * *" as a country in which the Government shall not regulate the religious practices of its citizenry either by "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; * * *." This logical separation of two distinct activities in the first amendment of the Constitution of the United States supports the argument that religious freedom can be exercised by U.S. citizens on government property separately from the government respecting an establishment of religion.

Frankly, I am at a loss to understand why all the attention regarding the display of the Ten Commandments is focused on Alabama, when the Ten Commandments are displayed in other public forums across the Nation including the Supreme Court. Perhaps certain parties simply find the great State of Alabama a more appealing target of their anti-Christian attacks.

When I proudly took the oath of office as Representative of the First District of Alabama at the beginning of the 105th Congress, I swore to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. The first amendment of the Constitution of the United States clearly prohibits the regulation, by the Federal Government, of Judge Moore's right to exercise his religious beliefs by displaying the Ten Commandments. I am pleased to join the sponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 31, my distinguished colleague from Alabama, Mr. ROBERT ADERHOLT, as a cosponsor of the concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress regarding the display of the Ten Commandments by Judge Roy S. Moore, a judge on the circuit court of the State of Alabama. I urge a favorable vote on this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO EMILY LEVY

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in the House and the residents of Dade County, FL, to recognize an upcoming leader in my district, Ms. Emily Levy. Emily, a senior at North Miami Beach Senior High, has been chosen as a finalist in the prestigious Westinghouse Science Talent Search for her work with children with learning disabilities.

Emily has displayed an astonishing level of maturity and dedication to her community for someone who is only 17 years old. As a volunteer at a school for children with learning disabilities, Ms. Levy noticed the frustration her students experienced while trying to learn in a traditional manner. As a result, she created a nonlinear program that has made learning easier for her students. She spent 5 years meticulously revising this brain imagery form of conceptual organization. Ms. Levy can be proud that because of her efforts, the course of young lives can be changed, and minds can be opened.

In addition to her obvious talent in the science field she maintains a 5.04 grade point average—on a 4.0 scale—has won piano and oratory competitions, and models professionally. She will be attending Brown University in the fall.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and delighted to count Ms. Emily Levy as a constituent, and am sure that this is not the last we will hear from her.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT WILDLIFE LEGACY ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Theodore Roosevelt Wildlife Legacy Act. This legislation will improve the National Wildlife Refuge System because it clearly reaffirms President Roosevelt's original intent in establishing our first wildlife refuge in 1903—to conserve fish and wildlife for the enjoyment of present and future generations. Why is it necessary to reaffirm our commitment to the only system of public lands dedicated to wildlife conservation? Because legislation recently introduced in the House would fundamentally alter the purpose and undermine the conservation mission of the National Wildlife Refuge System. In the last Congress, a vote against a very similar bill, H.R. 1675, was counted by the non-partisan League of Conservation Voters as one of the key environmental votes of 1996.

H.R. 511, which was recently introduced by the chairman of the Resources Committee, would undermine wildlife conservation on our refuges by elevating hunting, trapping, and other forms of recreation to a purpose of the system coequal to conservation. But do not think that this is a purely philosophical debate about whether hunting should be a purpose of

the refuge system, because H.R. 511 would also restrict the ability of the wildlife management professionals at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service properly to manage recreational activities. Hunting, if properly controlled, is an important tool in the kit of the wildlife manager. However, if not managed properly, it can rapidly deplete wildlife populations.

The Theodore Roosevelt Wildlife Legacy Act, on the other hand, reaffirms conservation as the purpose of the refugee system and establishes an objective process for evaluating whether recreational activities are compatible with wildlife conservation. It recognizes wildlife dependent recreation, including wildlife observation, hunting, and fishing, as priority uses of the system, but ensures that they are subordinate to conservation goals.

While the National Wildlife Refuge System provides world class opportunities for hunting and other outdoor recreation, which I support, the approach taken in H.R. 511 is dead wrong. The overwhelming majority of visitors to our wildlife refuges come not to hunt or trap, but to observe and enjoy nature in other ways. Yet those who do wish to hunt and fish enjoy broad access to refuge lands; in fact, over half of all refuges—comprising more than 90 percent of the system's acreage—already permit these recreational uses.

The Theodore Roosevelt Wildlife Legacy Act provides an effective blueprint to guide the refuge system into the 21st century. This bill ensures that all Americans will continue to get a fair return on their investment in the National Wildlife Refuge System. It is supported by a number of major conservation organizations, including the National Audubon Society, the Wildlife Society, Defenders of Wildlife, the Environmental Defense Fund, and the Natural Resources Defense Council. In contrast, H.R. 511 is a solution in search of a problem, and that solution will undermine 94 years of fish and wildlife conservation.

In 1903, President Roosevelt had the foresight to set aside a place—a small place—where wildlife came first. Let us maintain a place in our increasingly crowded world where there is room for people, but where wildlife comes first. That place is the National Wildlife Refuge System and we should keep it that way. Support the Theodore Roosevelt Wildlife Legacy Act.

TRIBUTE TO FRED KORT

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly extraordinary individual, Fred Kort. Mr. Kort has lived an amazing life; his story serves as an inspiration to all that know him. I am honored today to be able to pay tribute to this man, as recognition is long overdue.

Mr. Kort was born in Germany just before Adolf Hitler came to power. In 1938, his family was deported from southern Germany to Poland, and Fred was forced to continue his elementary school education at the American ORT Program in Poland. Things changed drastically with the outbreak of war as the family was separated and Fred and his brother were forced into the Lodz ghetto. In 1940,

Fred escaped the Lodz Ghetto and made his way to Warsaw where he was reunited with his father. However, a short time later, he was forced into the Falenti labor camp. He toiled in the camp for 19 months, only to return to the Warsaw Ghetto where he was again captured and a few weeks later taken to Treblinka. Upon arriving at Treblinka, 90 percent of the individuals were immediately exterminated. Remarkably, Mr. Kort managed to survive in the camp for over a year.

Eventually, Fred managed to escape from Treblinka, and joined the Polish underground. As a member of the resistance he was inducted into the Polish Army. A year later the war ended, enabling Mr. Kort to return home. There he reunited with his mother and sister and found out that his father, brother, and several close relatives had not survived the Holocaust. In 1947, Fred left Europe for America to start a new life.

Upon arriving in the United States he worked and lived in New York as a technician. Eventually his work led him to relocate to Los Angeles. In Los Angeles he learned all that he could about the toy company business and in 1969 opened the Imperial Toy Co.

Mr. Kort always has been generous with his time as well as his money supporting various philanthropic charities. Fred's history of giving ranges from shipping toys to children left homeless by Hurricane Andrew to being an original founder of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. Indeed his work in preserving the memory of the Holocaust has been exemplary.

The memory of the Holocaust has never been far from the heart and mind of Fred Kort. From his role in testifying at five Nazi war crime trials, to helping build museums in Washington and Los Angeles, Mr. Kort has worked to ensure that the knowledge of what happened will not be lost on future generations. Mr. Kort's life is a testament to the enduring nature of the human spirit as the strength of a lifetime was built from the ashes of hatred. Indeed one can say with certainty that America, and indeed the world, is a better place with Mr. Kort in it.

TRIBUTE TO BETTY AND LARRY FISHER

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, Mr. BERMAN and I are honored today to pay tribute to two of our dearest friends—Betty and Larry Fisher—for whom political activism is an abiding passion and a participatory sport. Betty and Larry are model good citizens, who have for decades offered freely of their time and every resource to advance the many good causes they have espoused.

Betty began her political career in the early 1960's, coordinating major events for Senators Hubert Humphrey and TED KENNEDY. She has been at it ever since. Among the positions in which she has served are Business Manager for the Robert Kennedy for President Campaign Committee; member of the Los Angeles

County Regional Planning Commission and, from 1991–95, Chief of Staff for Los Angeles City Councilwoman Ruth Galanter.

Larry has combined an extensive political background with a highly successful and distinguished business career. As chairman of Braun Ketchum, Los Angeles, Larry provided guidance to many of the country's most influential corporations, including Transamerica Occidental Life, GTE, and Great Western Financial. He also made time to serve as Executive Director of the California Democratic Party and continues to be heavily involved in political activities.

Larry is also a guiding force in community service. He is a trustee of the Norris Cancer Institute and Research Center, a director of the Shelter Partnership and a member of both the World Affairs Council and the Public Relations Society of America.

Among the most impressive thing about Larry and Betty Fisher is that their marriage has thrived in spite of the fact that he graduated from USC and she from UCLA. Indeed, we both cut our political teeth working alongside Betty in Young Democrats at UCLA. Larry and Betty's enormous political skill enabled them to survive even this intense interscholastic rivalry.

Seriously, Betty and Larry are among the world's most delightful human beings. They are charming, intelligent, and just great fun.

We ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Betty and Larry Fisher, whose friendship and wisdom have been of the greatest value to us over the years. Their sense of commitment and dedication to making this a better world is an inspiration to us all. They are moving to a neighborhood some distance from us, and we will miss seeing them often. We send them off, however, with our greatest affection and wishes of continued happiness and success.

TRIBUTE TO HONOR ANN BARBARO, FOUNDER OF STRAIGHT TALK IN ROCKAWAY, QUEENS

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the pleasures of serving in this legislative body is the opportunity we occasionally get to acknowledge publicly the outstanding citizens of our Nation.

I rise today to honor a distinguished resident of my district, Ms. Ann Barbaro. In an independent and bold move, Ms. Barbaro started a paper called Straight Talk, to report on news and events in the local community of Rockaway, Queens. It operated successfully for little over a year before it was forced to close its doors. The paper was to serve as a vehicle to educate the residents of her neighborhood. Today I would like to commend her initiative to improve and uplift her community through this paper. Ms. Barbaro has remained very involved in civic matters in the community and I expect her to do so for a long time to come.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring Ms. Barbaro for her commitment to improving the

quality of life in her community and for her social activism. Thank you Ms. Barbara.

TRIBUTE TO CURT FLOOD

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I stand today to recognize and pay tribute to my friend and hero, former St. Louis Cardinals outfielder Curt Flood, who died on January 20, 1997.

In addition to this status as professional baseball player, Curt will be remembered as the man responsible for bringing collective bargaining to professional baseball. He took his case of free-agency all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. In his renowned letter to former baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn, Curt Flood eloquently articulated his well-founded reasons and encouraged future professional players to fight diligently for their rights.

Curt Flood was a great humanitarian. He devoted his time and resources to numerous philanthropic causes. On my desk in my congressional office, there sits an award, an old bronzed shoe, from Aunts and Uncles, and organization which Curt Flood helped fund to provide shoes to needy children in the St. Louis area. Each time I look at that shoe, I am reminded of what a great man Curt Flood was.

I remember as if it were yesterday instead of 1961 that Curt, my cousin Arthur, and I spent several days and nights painting caricatures on the walls and ceiling of my Glow Worm cocktail lounge.

There are times when we forget the wonderful contributions that professional athletes make to mankind. The spotlight can be so blinding that we only remember their home runs, three-pointers, or touchdowns. Very seldom do we remember them for the work they do outside of their profession. That is why I submit to our colleagues Curt Flood's story as reported in the January 23, 1997, St. Louis American newspaper and a copy of his letter to Commissioner Bowie Kuhn regarding his free agency status.

[From the St. Louis American, Jan. 23, 1997]

CHAMPION OF PRINCIPLE—FORMER CARDINAL
CURT FLOOD DEAD AT 59

(By Alvin A. Reid)

LOS ANGELES—Curt Flood used his athletic talent to help make the St. Louis Cardinals two-time world champions and then used his conviction to change major league baseball.

Flood died of throat cancer on Monday in Los Angeles, two days after his 59th birthday.

His dramatic stand against baseball's reserve clause ended his tenure in St. Louis in 1970. However, before he moved to Spain to further his budding artistic career, he had a profound impact on the St. Louis community.

"Curt Flood and former St. Louis football Cardinal lineman Ernie McMillan helped fund the Aunts & Uncles organization and their mission was to see to it that all kids in the city had good shoes," said Bennie Rodgers, *American* executive editor. "They would have the shoe give-away at Christmas and Easter and give thousands of kids shoes, they would pay for it."

Rodgers said the shoe give-away became a weekly event and was headquartered at the

current location of the *American* offices at 4144 Lindell Blvd.

When traded to the Philadelphia Phillies, Flood refused to go. He petitioned to Commissioner Bowie Kuhn that the current system was akin to slavery and that it violated antitrust laws. The commissioner refused Flood's request for free agency. He sat out of baseball in 1970 while legally battling the ruling. He returned to baseball in 1971 as a member of the Washington Senators, but lasted just 13 games. After one game he found a black funeral wreath at his locker.

The commissioner refused Flood's case, which eventually reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1972 where he lost his lawsuit. However, in 1975 an arbitrator granted free agency to two players, and permanently diluted the reserve clause and led to creation of the free-agent system still used today.

[From the St. Louis American, Jan. 23, 1997]

CURT FLOOD'S FAMOUS LETTER, A SIGNATURE DOCUMENT

(By Barry Cooper)

On the day that Martin Luther King was being honored, yet another famous African-American passed on. Curt Flood, who pioneered free agency by challenging baseball's long-standing reserve clause in the early 1970's, died in Los Angeles Jan. 20 after a battle with throat cancer. He was 59.

Here's the famous letter Flood wrote to then baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn. That letter—and his subsequent lawsuit—forced baseball to adopt what has now become free agency.

December 24, 1969

Mr. Bowie K. Kuhn, Commissioner of Baseball, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10019.

After twelve years in the Major Leagues, I do not feel I am a piece of property to be bought and sold irrespective of my wishes. I believe that any system which produces that result violates my basic rights as a citizen and is inconsistent with the laws of the United States and of the sovereign States.

It is my desire to play baseball in 1970, and I am capable of playing. I have received a contract offer from the Philadelphia Club, but I believe I have the right to consider offers from other clubs before making any decisions. I, therefore, request that you make known to all Major League Clubs my feelings in this matter, and advise them of my availability for the 1970 season.

Sincerely Yours, Curt Flood.

Flood sat out the 1970 season and took the case to court. A deal was worked out in 1971 that sent him to the Washington Senators, but he played only 33 games and retired. Later, other players were able to take advantage of the free agency that he had fought so hard for.

REFLECTIONS ON HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 31—THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, it's a day of biblical proportions—Congress debates the Ten Commandments and Charlton Heston prepares to present the staff he used as Moses to Mickey Mouse. The theater of the absurd becomes reality on the Hill and off.

I walk through the valley of congressional hypocrisy and take spiritual inventory of the

less than holy works of my colleagues on welfare. Without trying to upstage Moses, I offer the following principles for consideration:

Treasure the children. Thou shalt not prioritize money above them.

Thou shalt not take the status of legal immigrants in vain.

Thou shalt not willfully push over 1 million children into poverty.

Thou shalt not deny disability payments to over 260,000 of the poorest children of our nation.

Thou shalt not bear false witness to over 800,000 elderly legal immigrants by terminating Medicaid and SSI assistance.

Thou shalt not deceive our nation's governors, forced to bear the burden of a disintegrated safety net and an evaporated entitlement, with the false prophecies of bonus payments and block grants.

Thou shalt not disgrace a nation in a time of widening gaps of wealth under the guise of reform.

If Members look to the Bible for justification of their actions, they would profit from the book of Job:

Do you limit wisdom to yourself? What do you know that we do not know? What insights do you have that we do not have? The gray-haired and the aged are on our side, men even older than your father. Why has your heart carried you away, and why do your eyes flash, so that you vent your rage against the meek, the humble, the poor of our nation? Job 15:8-13.

ALABAMA AND THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES W. "CHIP" PICKERING

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 4, 1997

Mr. PICKERING. Mr. Speaker, religious freedom is once again under attack in our country. In my neighboring State of Alabama, the recent controversy over the Ten Commandments highlights the contempt that some people in our country have for religious freedom.

Alabama Circuit Court Judge Ray Moore opens each session of his courtroom with a prayer. The Ten Commandments hang on the walls of his court. Once again, the ACLU is saying that it is a terrible thing for the basis of our laws to be displayed in a court of law. I am proud to join with so many of my colleagues and Alabama's Governor Fob James in supporting Judge Moore's right to display the Ten Commandments.

The Ten Commandments are a symbol of our past and a hope for our future. They are the foundational elements of our history, heritage, and laws. Tradition is said to be "nothing but the acknowledgment of the authority of symbols and the relevance of the narratives that gave birth to them." We have many such symbols and traditions in this Nation. We have biblical symbols in the Supreme Court, "In God We Trust" is inscribed here in the Chamber of the House and on every piece of U.S. currency and in addition each day of Congress opens with a prayer. Clearly, our country was founded upon religious principles. Unfortunately, some believe freedom of religion means freedom from religion.

On September 17, 1796, George Washington gave his farewell address saying, "Of all

the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. * * * Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle."

Those who want to take down the Ten Commandments and banish from our history the principles that guided our founders are the same ones that move our country away from moral absolutes to a value system of no right and no wrong. The values embodied by the Ten Commandments lead to political prosperity, civic responsibility, and renewed culture. Their absence, unfortunately, leads to chaos, destruction, and the loss of moral constraints. If the ACLU is successful in tearing down the Ten Commandments from our society what will they choose to replace them for a basis for law? What will the ACLU choose for us as a moral compass? Who gives them the right to change the founding principles of our country? Those are the questions that need to be asked. While some will side with the ACLU, I will side with the Founding Fathers of our country.

We are reaping the consequences today of an anything goes society. Our culture is permeated with crime, drugs, violence, and family breakdown. Those who want to take down the Ten Commandments from the Alabama courtroom cannot be allowed to do so. For 30 years, there has been a deliberate march and assault on our traditional values. This is where we should draw the line.

THE RESPECT CLUB FOSTERS
PRIDE IN SELF, COMMUNITY,
AND COUNTRY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, we spend a lot of time on the floor of Congress talking about the importance of community, education, and this Nation's greatest resource, our young people. And believe me, that's important. But in reality, the real progress that is made toward educating and protecting our youth is made outside Washington, by the families, civic groups, towns, and schools that make up communities all across this country. And low and behold, I was fortunate enough to find out about just such a great program that incorporates all of these elements right in the heart of my congressional district in upstate New York.

I'm talking about an extracurricular program at Shenendehowa High School that draws on the community and parents, faculty and administrators, and most importantly, the students. Their focus is on one of the most important things we can teach our young people, mutual respect. The RESPECT Club at Shenendehowa is in its fourth year and has made great strides in demonstrating to our young people the importance of respecting individual preferences, rights, needs, and self-worth. In a day of age when our young people have become more and more sophisticated, they have also become exposed to new hardships and pressures that wear heavily on their

psyche and self-esteem. This club and its young participants have played an active role in raising the awareness and the ability of their fellow students to cope with many of these grave problems and help one another at the same time. They have focused on such serious societal problems as eating disorders, teen pregnancy, suicide, depression, and dating violence.

Now how do they go about getting the attention and respect of their peers and surrounding communities? By sponsoring events that encourage student and community-wide involvement like their fourth annual arts festival.

What better way, Mr. Speaker, to foster greater understanding and cooperation between individuals than through a program encouraging participation in the arts. Their festival highlights student participation in the performing arts, like musical and theatrical performances, and the recitation of literature, poetry, and essays, not to mention displaying visual art like paintings, photography, and sculpture. And even better, the RESPECT Club's all-day art festival has attracted 500 participants, not to mention the support of the school faculty, administrators, and parents.

I couldn't have thought of a better way to emphasize to both young and old alike the value and importance of standing up and taking action to improve your local community. Programs like this do wonders for individual self-esteem but also to promote virtues like pride in community, volunteerism, and the sense of civic duty that has made America the greatest nation on earth.

At this time, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and all Members of the House rise with me and pay tribute to all the members, past and present, of Shenendehowa's RESPECT Club on the occasion of their annual arts festival coming up on Friday, March 7, 1997. I would also ask that each of us take heed of their message because we tend to lose sight of it from time to time ourselves here in Congress. As the RESPECT Club says, Mr. Speaker, respect is earned through: The power to respect ourselves, our body, mind and spirit, the openness and acceptance needed to respect differences and individuality, and the will to take time to make a difference in someone's life.

OVARIAN CANCER RESEARCH AND
INFORMATION AMENDMENTS OF
1997

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Ovarian Cancer Research and Information Amendments of 1997. A bill that would increase funding for ovarian cancer research to \$90 million, require the establishment of at least one specialized program of research excellence [SPORE] in ovarian cancer at the National Cancer Institute, and provide for a comprehensive information distribution program.

Ovarian cancer is the leading cause of gynecological cancer and the number of ovarian cancer-related deaths continues to climb. This year, ovarian cancer will take the lives of 14,200 American women while 26,800 more American women will be diagnosed.

If ovarian cancer is discovered and treated in its early stages, the 5-year survival rate is 92 percent. The sad thing is that less than a quarter of all ovarian cancer cases are detected at the early stages. Why? Because there are no effective early screening tests for ovarian cancer. Instead of a 5-year survival rate of 92 percent as in early detected cases, the overall 5-year relative survival rate is 46 percent. Even more disheartening is the statistic that advanced cases have a 5-year survival rate of 25 percent. We must take action.

We are not doing enough to find an early detection test for ovarian cancer. Although ovarian cancer-related deaths more than doubled cervical cancer-related deaths, only \$39.4 million was spent on ovarian cancer while \$48.1 million went to cervical cancer in 1996.

It is essential for the Congress to make a strong commitment to saving the lives of our thousands of mothers, grandmothers, daughters, and sisters who are afflicted with ovarian cancer.

I urge immediate consideration and passage of this bill.

RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNION ADVOCATE

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the Union Advocate, one of the oldest labor newspapers in Minnesota, which is widely read by working families in my home town of St. Paul and its surrounding suburbs.

Barb Kucera, editor of the Union Advocate, today is a special resource to the Advocate newspaper. With her insightful articles and almost singlehanded operation of the bimonthly publication, Barb has been essential to the continued success of this special publication. Families in the Twin Cities area look forward to receiving copies of the publication, which highlights issues and concerns of interest to working men and women. For many years, I have had the privilege of counting Ms. Kucera, the first female editor of the paper, as a close friend. She is proceeding in the 100-year tradition of Union Advocate editors—real advocacy and a voice for working Minnesotans and the labor movement in our region.

A veteran labor reporter, Barb Kucera rescued the Union Advocate when it was on the verge of bankruptcy, and has been the driving force behind its revitalization. She manages to develop story ideas, write and edit the newspaper's articles, take photographs, and sell advertising space for each issue. Over the years, Barb has also managed to expand coverage of issues to incorporate stories with more of an international slant.

During the paper's centennial year, Ms. Kucera plans to publish various historical articles on the history of the labor movement—its victories and setbacks, opportunities and pitfalls. Barb was recently highlighted in a Twin Cities newspaper article, and in it she noted that examining the history of the union movement is useful in terms of applying lessons learned from it to today's situations.

First as a union family member, union member, and today as a public official, I want to

acknowledge the special role that the Union Advocate has in terms of helping to shape, guide, inform, and educate the Minnesota community that I am proud to represent.

The articles in the Union Advocate will no doubt provide important lessons for us and for our children during the next hundred years. I'm sure my colleagues will join me in congratulating this historic publication on its centennial year, and in extending good wishes to Minnesota Barb Kucera, a very fine writer and editor, and also to the board and volunteer union members that are actively supporting this unique news publication. I wish the organization and paper many productive years of service even as I acknowledge the role that the Union Advocate has played in shaping the modern Minnesota today. May they continue to do the same in the decades ahead. Congratulations and thank you. Happy 100th anniversary.

ANDERSON COMMUNITY
RESOURCES SUMMIT

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my report from Indiana.

All across Indiana, my wife Ruthie and I have met so many wonderful, kind and caring people.

These are people who strive day and night to make a difference.

In my book, these individuals are Hoosier heroes.

Heroes in every sense of the word, because of their commitment to others.

Picture if you will, concerned citizens rolling up their sleeves and taking the responsibility to make their community a better place to live.

Today I commend each and everyone involved with the community resources summit, in Anderson, IN.

People like, Rudy Porter, Bill Raymore, Dr. William O'Neill, and Rev. Louis Burgess.

All of these people rolled up their sleeves and got involved.

These are special people.

Over a year ago, citizens who were concerned about the problems in the black community in Anderson, IN came together to identify the concerns that plague their streets, harm their people, and impact their neighborhoods.

These citizens of Anderson identified 86 areas of concern.

At a later summit meeting those concerns were consolidated to a little more than 20 action areas.

Important issues ranging from crime, violence, race, the environment, care of the elderly, safety, and education.

Citizens were asked to do more than pay lip services, but do something to solve the problems.

At leadership meetings individuals signed their names to concern areas.

Then they were asked to come back months later and deliver a progress report on their efforts.

What transpired was truly amazing.

Responsibility was taken serious.

Commitments were made to help others, solve problems, and clean up the streets from crime, drugs and violence.

So many special people worked day and night to help those less fortunate in Anderson.

So many wonderful people like, Rudy Porter of the mayor's office, and Bill Raymore of the Urban League, both lent their leadership and influence to contribute to the summit's success.

Also Dr. William O'Neal, the assistant superintendent of Anderson community schools, implemented a mentor program for seniors in high school.

A mentor program that will help guide them through the difficult life choices they will face after graduation.

Caroline O'Neal is currently helping Tiffany Haskins, a senior at Madison Heights High School, through the confusing process of applying for a college.

So today let me also commend; Rev. Louis Burgess, Jr., who coordinated with Jeff Weightman at Star Financial Bank to make banking services more comfortable and encourage low- to moderate-income African-Americans to open their own businesses.

Darrin Clay, Shannon Fuller, and Derrick Newsom are three young citizens who took advantage of this opportunity and opened their own small business, the Phade Factory.

The Phade Factory is a barber shop and beauty salon in Anderson.

The Lead Coordinator's valuable time, prayers, strength, and efforts, are commendable.

Everyone who participated in the community resources summit are Hoosier heroes.

Mr. Speaker, that concludes my report from Indiana.

Names to be entered into the RECORD: Bill Watson, Bruce Walker, Ollie Dixon, James Burgess, Larry Burns, and Lennon Brown.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN
WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT REGARDING
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 31,
PUBLIC DISPLAY OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

HON. WILLIAM D. DELAHUNT

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. DELAHUNT. Mr. Speaker, in the 6 weeks I have served in the Congress I have been called upon to cast fewer than 20 substantive votes. Over half of those votes were on various proposals to amend the Constitution to limit congressional terms of office. Two votes concerned the question of whether to allow the President to spend international development funds on the family planning programs for which they were previously appropriated. One was to establish a post office in memory of a late colleague and one was to issue a reprimand to the Speaker of the House.

Mr. Speaker, I did not campaign on any of these issues. The issues that my constituents sent me here to address have yet to be considered at all. The Congress has yet to debate a single piece of legislation on health care, the economy, Social Security, the plight of our cities and towns, the state of the environment, the defense of our Nation or the many crises we face on the international scene.

Now, instead of addressing any of these matters, we are being asked to consider a truly urgent and pivotal public concern: Wheth-

er, in our opinion, a judge should or should not be permitted to display the Ten Commandments in a courtroom in the State of Alabama.

With all due respect to Alabama, our vote today will have no effect on anyone, in Alabama or anywhere else. It merely expresses our undying devotion to the *Decalogue* and our conviction that everyone should believe as we do.

On one level, Mr. Speaker, I am relieved that we are voting to enshrine the Ten Commandments rather than, let us say, the ten articles of the contract for America. It is surely better that we do nothing than that we do harm.

It is also a relief that the Republican leadership has resisted the temptation to offer an amendment to the Commandments. Presumably they recognized that a "Thou shalt not submit a budget that is not balanced" would require more than a two-thirds majority of the House.

On the other hand, I do not know that the Code of Hammurabi is any less entitled to be honored in our courtrooms as a fount of legal and ethical teachings, let alone the Analects of Confucius or the sacred texts of Buddhism or the Golden Rule.

Nor do I believe that more than 25 centuries after the covenant at Sinai the Ten Commandments needs the Congress of the United States to rise to its defense. The very idea that our approval or disapproval could enhance the majesty of those tablets does more to trivialize religion than any court decision could.

I also fear it says more about our arrogance and conceit than some of my colleagues would like to admit. To paraphrase Thomas More, if the earth is round, can an act of Congress make it flat? And if it is flat, will our pronouncement make it round?

Finally, would it not be better, Mr. Speaker, for all of us to try to follow the Ten Commandments, rather than issuing empty endorsements of them?

I am as fond of apple pie as the next person, but I intend to vote "no WDD" on this silly resolution. I urge my colleagues to do likewise. And then I hope this Congress will get to work.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP TIMON-ST.
JUDE HIGH SCHOOL

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School on the occasion of its 50th anniversary.

Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School was founded in 1946 by Bishop John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., former president of Notre Dame University. Timon's establishment marked the beginning of the diocesan high school system in Buffalo, and from a humble beginning of only 76 students in 1946, has grown to over 1,100 students. With its reputation for continuous academic excellence, Bishop Timon-St. Jude has set the standard by which all other schools are measured.

Throughout its remarkable history, Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School has demonstrated its strong commitment to the education of the

whole person, including the person standing before this distinguished body today. As a member of the graduating class of 1969, I have personally experienced the benefits of attending an institution that instills a true appreciation and genuine respect for the importance of education, voluntarism, civic responsibility, and community involvement.

Over the past 50 years, Timon has remained steadfast in its mission to create "a spiritual, academic, and physical environment that nurtures and enhances the growth and development of each student." Bishop Timon-St. Jude is an institution that teaches life skills, and it continues to serve as an example of how a superior educational institution contributes to the stability of a region. The western New York community is a stronger community because of the quality educational experience that Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School provides.

Mr. Speaker, today I join with the faculty, staff, administration, and students of Bishop Timon-St. Jude High School, the alumni, and indeed, our entire western New York community in recognition of this historic 50th anniversary.

RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor today's celebration of National Sportsmanship Day. National Sportsmanship Day is designed to foster ethics and fair play in healthy athletic competition.

National Sportsmanship Day is administered by the Institute for International Sport, located in my district at my alma mater, the University of Rhode Island. Since its inception in 1991, this program has grown to include more than 8,000 schools in all 50 States and in 75 countries worldwide.

To better educate students about good sportsmanship, the institute provides information and materials to participating schools on sports ethics, healthy competition, and fair and equitable play. The institute also sponsors essay contests, many of which are printed in local newspapers and further spread the laudable message of good sportsmanship.

In the past, National Sportsmanship Day has enjoyed the support and encouragement of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports. This year is no different and its cochairs, Florence Griffith Joyner and Tom McMillen, have again commended the Institute for International Sport for its work on promoting good sportsmanship.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding those participating in this worthwhile program, and in extending my congratulations to the Institute for International Sport for being recognized by the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

I would like to include in the RECORD the letter received by the Institute for International Sport from the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

The letter follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS, Washington, DC.

Once again, the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports is pleased to recognize National Sportsmanship Day, March 4, 1997. Participation in sports is a great way to promote fitness while at the same time teaching lessons and skills that help us lead longer, healthier lives.

While it is personally satisfying to receive acclaim on individual athletic feats, it is more important to try to help all athletes focus on the value of fair play, ethics, integrity, honesty and sportsmanship, as well as improving their levels of physical activity and fitness.

The Institute for International Sport deserves recognition for the role it continues to play in this important annual event. We wish you every success in your efforts to promote the importance of National Sportsmanship Day.

FLORENCE GRIFFITH
JOYNER,

Co-Chair.

TOM McMILLEN,

Co-Chair.

IN HONOR OF THE U.S.S. "MONITOR"

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the valuable contributions of the U.S.S. *Monitor* during the Civil War and the wonderful success that the Greenpoint Monitor Museum has been in preserving its memory.

Built in the shipyards of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, the U.S.S. *Monitor* left the New York Harbor on March 6, 1862, to ward off its attacks and to destroy the C.S.S. *Virginia*. On March 9, for 4 hours this vessel fought her dreaded adversary to a standstill, in a battle which revolutionized naval warfare while protecting the Union blockade of the southern coast from its most serious challenge.

On Saturday, March 8, the people of Greenpoint will gather to celebrate the 135th anniversary of the departure out of the New York Harbor of the U.S.S. *Monitor* on its way to defeat the C.S.S. *Virginia*. They will follow the route of the U.S.S. *Monitor* from Greenpoint where she was built and launched, passed the Navy yard where she was fitted with her armaments, and finally up to Fort Hamilton where she departed the New York Harbor.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the Greenpoint Monitor Museum which made this first annual celebration possible and the history of the U.S.S. *Monitor* available to everyone.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNION MEMBERS' RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT

HON. JON CHRISTENSEN

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, last year, the AFL-CIO spent more than \$35 million on

deceitful and negative television commercials. These ads were paid for by the dues of hard working union members all across America who have a right to know how their dues are being spent.

That's why today I'm introducing the "Union Members' Right-to-Know Act."

This piece of legislation amends Federal law to require labor organizations to inform their members of how much money they spent on: Political activities, including so-called issue advocacy and voter education; political candidates and organizations—including in-kind assistance; and affiliated political action committees [PAC's] and the candidates the PAC's assist.

This is not an antiunion bill. Republicans, Democrats, and union members alike all believe that union members should have the right to know how their dues are spent. For too long, the labor bosses in Washington have prevented the average hard working union member from knowing how his dues are spent—dues that according to the U.S. Supreme Court ruling *Communications Workers of America versus Beck* can be refunded to any union member if they are not being expressly used for representational purposes.

I am responding to the many union members of my district who contacted me last year expressing their opposition to the use of their dues money being spent on partisan politics. They have a right to know.

HONORING MARY RHODES, MAYOR OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TX

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dedicated public servant, Mayor Mary Rhodes, who is retiring in April after 6 years of distinguished service as the mayor of Corpus Christi, TX. On April 4, 1997, the day before the election to succeed her, Special Olympics, Inc. will host a benefit honoring the mayor. I want to join them in commending Mayor Rhodes' service to our community.

Mayor Rhodes came to the mayor's office knowledgeable of the Corpus Christi municipal government. Prior to her service as mayor, she served for 4 years as a member of the Corpus Christi City Council. Mayor Rhodes' other official activities include serving as chair for the Metropolitan Planning Organization and as a board member of the Texas Municipal League.

She has also participated in various civic organizations such as the United Way, the League of Women Voters, and the City Council of Parent/Teacher Associations.

Mayor Rhodes has done much to help the children of Corpus Christi through programs to enhance their health and education. Like me, she speaks to schools as often as possible. We both support DARE, an antidrug program, and Operation Supply Our Students, a program aimed at providing school supplies to low-income school districts.

Perhaps one of Mayor Rhodes' greatest legacies is her progress in finding solutions to the long-term water needs of the area. The 1996 drought made many Texas communities realize how very valuable water is to our economic fortunes and personal well-being.

She and I worked together on a bill last year that set in motion a plan for Corpus Christi and Nueces County to get the water our community needs. Corpus Christi is in a better position today to secure water for our population and economy as a result of her service, and I am proud to have worked with her as mayor.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mayor Mary Rhodes for her service and in wishing her well in her future endeavors.

THE MORRIS K. UDALL ACT OF
1997

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 5, 1997

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, it was with bitter-sweet pride that last week I once again introduced the Morris K. Udall Wilderness Act of 1997. I introduced this legislation in the last Congress and it was pushed aside—along with countless other environmental initiatives that were sensible, rational legislation—a victim of not just partisan bickering. That would be bad enough—but pushed aside because of powerful oil interests hell-bent on cashing in today while abandoning sound stewardship in their exploration and exploitation of fragile American natural treasures. This legislation is very much needed to provide permanent wilderness designation and protection for a magnificent and special place, the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

The Arctic Refuge coastal plain is a unique ecosystem, long recognized for its rich biological diversity. Today over 200 species of wildlife depend on the coastal plain for survival. Muskoxen, wolves, polar and grizzly bears, and countless complex fauna and flora create a web of life unlike any other place on Earth. The coastal plain is perhaps best known as the home of the 160,000 member Porcupine Caribou herd, which migrates there for calving and post-calving each year. In reality, this Arctic desert landscape is a 20th century window to the ice age, referred to as the North American Serengeti.

I have worked on issues affecting Alaska for a long time. One of my first assignments in Congress was to serve on the Alaska Lands Subcommittee with then Chairman Mo Udall and John Seiberling. Over a 4-year period, Congress debated the appropriate disposition, designation and use of Federal lands in Alaska. We frankly lost some debates and designations and won the preservation of magnificent areas constituting our North American natural legacy.

The final version of H.R. 39, signed into law by President Carter, is one of the most significant pieces of environmental law ever enacted. While this legislation protected many of Alaska's unique resources, the final disposition of the Arctic Refuge was left with limited safeguards, but not permanently resolved. While the House of Representatives strongly supported wilderness designation, the final compromise has left open the possibility of further exploration and development in this fragile area.

For the past 16 years the coastal plain, or 1002 lands, has been in a twilight zone enjoying the status of wilderness without the full force and protection of the law. The failure to

designate the coastal plain as wilderness has haunted us and placed this unique ecosystem at risk. In the last Congress, some of my colleagues supported opening the refuge to oil exploration as a means of raising revenue to balance the budget. We must put this destructive policy path behind us. We must protect this jewel of our national refuge system.

This wilderness designation is under attack from a host of special interests. Instead of considering the potentially catastrophic environmental consequences of oil drilling in the coastal plain, they are looking to pad their already bulging wallets with short-term profits. In short, they are seeking instant gratification at the sacrifice of our children's natural legacy.

Mr. Speaker, the choices in this debate are quite clear. We can save, or we can destroy. We can protect, or we can plunder. We can choose to listen to the majority of the American people who oppose the devastation of this special place, or we can choose to irresponsibly give heed to the fortunate few. I choose to save; I choose to protect; and I choose to listen to the American people, who want to provide true wilderness protection for the Arctic Refuge.

Protecting the environment through policy and law is a topic and craft that Mo Udall knows a lot about, and serving with him was a distinct pleasure and honor. Chairman Udall was dedicated to preserving our Nation's crown jewels for future generations. He worked seriously, but always had a knack for making his points with wit and poignancy. In talking about the Alaska Land Legislation, Mo spoke eloquently to all Americans: "Not in our generation, nor ever again, will we have a land and wildlife opportunity approaching the scope and importance of this one. In terms of wilderness preservation, Alaska is the last frontier. This time, given one great final chance, let us strive to do what is right."

We couldn't do better than to honor Chairman Udall with this designation that he fought so hard to put in place. The American reservoir of values, vision and inspiration that Mo Udall evoked will be enlisted today as Congress once again acts to determine the fate of the Arctic Refuge.

I urge my colleagues to support this effort. We should end this debate and send an important message to the people we represent: we are listening. We will not auction off your natural legacy to powerful special interests. We will follow Mo's wise counsel and do it right, for now and for our children.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for

printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 6, 1997, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.
Joint Economic
To hold hearings to examine the employment-unemployment situation for February.
1334 Longworth Building

10:00 a.m.
Rules and Administration
To hear and consider the Committee on Governmental Affairs' request for additional funding.
SR-301

MARCH 10

1:30 p.m.
Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review management issues for the Department of Commerce.
SD-342

MARCH 11

9:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for agricultural research.
SR-332

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Consumer Information Center, and the Office of Consumer Affairs.
SD-138

Judiciary
To hold joint hearings with the House Judiciary's Subcommittee on the Constitution to examine issues relating to partial birth abortion.
SD-G50

Labor and Human Resources
Employment and Training Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review Federal job training programs.
SD-430

Indian Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SR-485

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture.
SD-124

Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the unified commands military strategies and operational requirements.
SD-106

Budget	MARCH 13	MARCH 18
To hold hearings to examine a proposal by a House coalition relating to the budget for fiscal year 1998 and beyond. SD-608	9:00 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for agricultural research. SR-332	9:00 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for agricultural research. SR-332
Governmental Affairs To hold hearings to examine issues relating to the census in the year 2000. SD-342	9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources To resume hearings to examine issues with regard to competitive change in the electric power industry. SD-G50	9:30 a.m. Appropriations VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Room to be announced
10:30 a.m. Finance To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1998 for the Medicaid program. SD-215	Environment and Public Works Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, focusing on program eligibility. SD-406	Appropriations Energy and Water Development Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for energy research programs of the Department of Energy. SD-124
2:00 p.m. Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Small Business Administration. S-146, Capitol	10:00 a.m. Labor and Human Resources Business meeting, to mark up S. 4, to provide private sector employees the same opportunities for time-and-a-half compensatory time off, biweekly work programs, and flexible credit hour programs to help balance the demands and needs of work and family, and to clarify the provisions relating to exemptions of certain professionals from the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and pending nominations. SD-430	Environment and Public Works To hold hearings on proposals to authorize state and local governments to enact flow control laws and to regulate the interstate transportation of solid waste. SD-406
2:15 p.m. Armed Services Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on science and technology programs. SR-222	2:30 p.m. Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings on S. 377, to promote electronic commerce by facilitating the use of strong encryption. SR-253	10:00 a.m. Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture. SD-138
	MARCH 12	
9:30 a.m. Energy and Natural Resources Business meeting, to mark up S. 104, to reform United States policy with regard to the management and disposal of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. SD-366	Joint Economic To hold hearings to examine economic problems of the income tax system. SD-628	Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Commerce. S-146, Capitol
Labor and Human Resources Public Health and Safety Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine scientific discoveries in cloning, focusing on challenges for public policy. SD-G50	2:00 p.m. Energy and Natural Resources National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee To hold hearings to examine the future of the National Park System and to identify and discuss the needs, requirements, and innovative programs that will insure the Park Service will continue to meet its responsibilities well into the next century. SD-366	Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings on the nomination of Alexis M. Herman, of Alabama, to be Secretary of Labor. SD-430
10:00 a.m. Appropriations Defense Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense, focusing on missile projects. SD-192	MARCH 14	MARCH 19
Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol	9:30 a.m. Environment and Public Works To hold hearings on the nominations of Johnny H. Hayes, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Brig. Gen. Robert Bernard Flowers, USA, to be a Member of the Mississippi River Commission, and Judith M. Espinosa, of New Mexico, and Michael Rappoport, of Arizona, each to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation. SD-406	9:30 a.m. Environment and Public Works Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, focusing on environmental programs and statewide and metropolitan planning. SD-406
Finance To hold hearings to examine the Graduate Medical Education program. SD-215	Labor and Human Resources To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-430	Labor and Human Resources To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform the operation of the Food and Drug Administration. SD-430
2:00 p.m. Armed Services Personnel Subcommittee To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on policies pertaining to military compensation and quality of life programs. SR-232A		Veterans' Affairs To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans. 345 Cannon Building
Commerce, Science, and Transportation To hold hearings to examine universal telephone service. SR-253		2:00 p.m. Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Securities and Exchange Commission. S-146, Capitol
		MARCH 20
		9:00 a.m. Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for agricultural research. SR-332

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for atomic energy defense activities of the Department of Energy. SD-124

Energy and Natural Resources
 To resume hearings to examine issues with regard to competitive change in the electric power industry. SH-216

Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Veterans of World War I, and the Vietnam Veterans of America. 345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Education. SD-192

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Transportation. SD-192

Labor and Human Resources
 To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Higher Education Act. SD-430

2:00 p.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 National Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation Subcommittee
 To resume hearings to examine the future of the National Park System and to identify and discuss the needs, requirements, and innovative programs that will insure the Park Service will continue to meet its responsibilities well into the next century. SD-366

APRIL 8

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Environmental Protection Agency. SD-138

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Farm Service Agency, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture. SD-124

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings to examine child pornography issues. S-146, Capitol

APRIL 10

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Transportation. SD-192

APRIL 15

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. SD-138

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Rural Utilities Service, the Rural Housing Service, the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Center, all of the Department of Agriculture. SD-124

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on counter-terrorism issues. S-146, Capitol

APRIL 16

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Transportation. SD-124

2:00 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Federal Communications Commission. S-146, Capitol

APRIL 17

1:30 p.m.
 Appropriations
 Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Supreme Court of the United States and the Judiciary. S-146, Capitol

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the National Science Foundation and the Office of Science and Technology Policy. SD-192

Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Environmental Management Program of the Department of Energy. SD-124

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture. SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Energy and Water Development Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Corp of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior. SD-124

APRIL 29

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Veterans Affairs. SD-138

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Resources. SD-124

MAY 6

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1998 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 11

10:00 a.m.
 Energy and Natural Resources
 To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1998 for the Department of Energy and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. SD-366

MARCH 13

10:00 a.m.
 Labor and Human Resources
 To hold hearings to examine proposals to improve the health status of children. SD-430